

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1898.

WITH SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE
By Post, 6d.



COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY, THE HERO OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF MANILA.

NOW PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF ACTING-ADMIRAL.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

"A Cure for Indolence"! This title of an article in the *Fortnightly Review*, by a French physician, will stir the feeble pulses of many victims of a peculiar malady. It is not idleness, mind you: the idle man and the indolent man are two very different beings. You can be idle when your mind is really active, gathering impressions from every sight and sound; you can be indolent and yet a prodigious worker, who puts on the harness of habit every day and toils like a galley-slave. But every indolent man knows the agony of indecision before that harness is buckled: the siren-appeals from every inanimate object within reach, the old books which cry "Why work to-day? Spend an hour with us!" the very photographs on the mantelpiece which plead for reminiscence, the easy-chair whose fatal depths prompt the supreme ecstasy of indolence in the endless reverie which unstrings the nerves and softens the brain! I am surprised to find in Dr. Maurice de Fleury's article no warning against easy-chairs. In one of Mr. Pinero's plays a gay philosopher exclaims, "Marriage is in the air. Find the bacillus, doctor!" Surely the bacillus of indolence lurks in the easy-chair; and when we have an enlightened and paternal system of hygienic government, this article of furniture will be declared illegal, and the police will make raids in search of it on the shops in Tottenham Court Road, where it is sold with impunity now in "drawing-room suites"!

Well, what is this cure for indolence? "Rise at seven o'clock, intellectual work (for about an hour and a half), breakfast at half-past eight, read the papers and letters." Rise at seven, I faith! The violence of the remedy excites distrust; but I like the implication that "intellectual work" till breakfast-time includes the toilette. This operation may be made a fruitful stimulus. First, there is the journey to the bath. (The bath-room in every castle of indolence should be reached by several corridors and a winding stair.) Somebody should take care overnight that the cistern shall be out of order, so that when you arrive in the bath-room it will be necessary to order several workmen about in stirring vernacular. During your absence on this expedition a servant should remove all your shirt-buttons or hide the collar-studs. I know nothing so bracing to mind and body as the effort to affix a collar to a shirt with the aid of a pin. Moreover, complete oblivion as regards your shaving-water should fall upon the household, so as to compel prolonged application to the bell—not the foolish electric-bell which rattles at the touch of a finger, but the good old ancestral bell-pull which gives way in your hand, and suggests a noose or a rope's-end for the belated domestic. Follow these simple directions, and by eight-thirty your "intellectual work" will have effectually roused you for the day, making the next interval of labour prescribed by Dr. de Fleury, from ten to half-past eleven, a perfect recreation of an invigorated mind.

But these are merely physical remedies, and Dr. de Fleury perceives that some direct pressure must be applied to the mind itself. The patient must become possessed of "a fixed idea," and he must be convinced that, unless he hold it with the greatest tenacity, somebody will take it from him. Let him make it an object of fierce idolatry, as a woman is when a lover is jealous of other wooers. This illustration is evidently suggested by Dr. de Fleury's experience of French patients, whose amatory ideals are drawn from Guy de Maupassant. But here I see an alarming contingency. How are you to persuade the indolent man, when he has got his "fixed idea," that everybody wants it? So far as I have observed, there are only two representative people to whom this conviction comes naturally—the inventor and the lunatic. Now, unless your patient be an inventive genius, you are in danger, by the Fleury treatment, of fitting him for a strait-waistcoat, or of making him suspect your sanity! Recall all the fixed ideas of your acquaintance, not forgetting your own, and consider whether they are such as inspire envy and felonious desire. What is an argument but a conflict of fixed ideas, from which you and your opponent emerge with mutual disgust, poorly disguised by a veneer of amiable compliment?

You cannot even take one of your favourite writers without a mournful certainty that his intelligence will be obscured when his fixed idea comes into play. Here is Jules Lemaitre, whose mind is usually so lucid and so penetrating, describing the English-speaking peoples as "these frightful Anglo-Saxons who are the scandal of the human race!" What is the basis of this singular notion? Merely an irritation against the stock which has spread itself all over the world, making powerful nations, especially in the United States! We are the "scandal of the human race" because by conquest and commerce, we have acquired many colonies and dependencies and made them flourish, and because the Anglo-Saxon can root himself in any soil, however uncongenial, whereas, according to M. Lemaitre's computation, there are only thirteen unofficial French colonists in all Tonkin. Our methods of expansion are shocking to this philosopher, and yet he is proud of the French annexation of Madagascar, and exults in the thought that on the Niger

his countrymen are "as wise and practical as the English." If we are the "scandal of the human race," why this patriotic desire to see the French eclipse our reputation? With what fine scorn M. Lemaitre would treat such logic if it were employed by another hand in a controversy about literature! But when he falls a prey to the fixed ideas of national jealousy, he reasons like a scolding woman who abuses the offspring of a neighbour because they are more enterprising than her own.

Still, some allowance must be made for the exasperating novelty of our institutions to the foreign mind. A carrot, you might think, is a carrot all the world over. Not so, for the English carrot (to a French cook) is the scandal of the carrot race. M. Joseph, the great *chef*, has some tolerance for our weaknesses, for he was born at Birmingham. He does not inveigh against our frightful carrots with the eloquence of M. Lemaitre, but he says that when he began to make soup in London, he forgot that the English carrot has more sugar than the French, and so his *pot-au-feu* was deranged. Could you have a more sinister reflection upon the character of the Anglo-Saxon? Even his carrots share the perversity of his wickedness. If cooking be the foundation of ethics, and France the divinity of cookery, what language is too strong to indict our hostility to her civilising mission? Birmingham has made M. Joseph an opportunist, for he admits that the British method of cooking the beefsteak is ordained for us by the spirit of our laws, like the constitutional monarchy. But if M. Lemaitre should light upon this theme, we may expect no mercy.

In one of the magazines I find a dissertation on the humour of schoolmasters, a humour which has never received its due as an instrument of education. The birch has its chroniclers, like the old-fashioned tyranny of the quarter-deck; but who can say what influence has been exercised upon generations by the schoolmaster's capacity for a jest? "It is a common trick with head masters," I read, "to express the most trivial concerns in ornate diction. Boys delight in long words, and have a common habit of keeping a phrase-book in which to preserve the tit-bits of their superior's humour or grandiloquence." This was not so in my school-days, and if I knew a head master who, when he found an illicit journal in a boy's desk, exclaimed, "Remove that bauble, that collection of silly scrap-pets of worthless wit and patchwork pieces of indigestible information," I should say that he was unfit for his office. What respect can boys have for their native tongue when they hear such invective as this: "Your brain is a chaotic turmoil of heterogeneous inconsistency"? I never kept a phrase-book, but I have grateful remembrance of a head master who ruled his pupils chiefly by irony expressed in diction as simple as Swift's. He permitted himself only one exaggeration. When he had to deal with a culprit whose case was comically hopeless, he would remark in a tone of mock ferocity, "Sir, I will embrue my hands in your blood!" It is thirty years since I heard that threat, but the joy of it still tingles in my veins.

We are apt to cling rather too fondly, perhaps, to these traditions, and to forget what is due to the modern spirit. A kindly censor has lately rebuked me for my devotion to the memory of Jones. Jones is to the literary man what the lay-figure is to the painter. If you have an anecdote in which somebody must play the interlocutor or the butt, Jones is nearly always selected for this distinction. My critic has been looking into the bibliography of Jones, and finds him upon no less an eminence than the sonnet of Wordsworth's which begins, "Jones, when from Calais southward you and I." This, however, must have been a real Jones (there are still people who bear the name), and Wordsworth had no idea of any incongruity between Jones and a sonnet. For me the mimic Jones dates from Richard Doyle's "Continental Tour of Brown, Jones, and Robinson." Anthony Trollope wrote a novel about the same illustrious trio. Since then Brown and Robinson have figured but fitfully in literature and art as social shadows. The path of glory they trod together has sometimes been traversed by Smith; but the abiding fame belongs to Jones, who has one terrible incarnation which time is unlikely to efface.

In the first chapter of "Vanity Fair" the parting of Amelia from her schoolfellows at Miss Pinkerton's academy is followed by this passage: "All which details, I have no doubt, JONES, who reads this book at his Club, will pronounce to be excessively foolish, trivial, twaddling, and ultra-sentimental. Yes, I can see Jones at this minute (rather flushed by his joint of mutton and half-pint of wine) taking out his pencil and scoring under the words 'foolish, twaddling,' etc., and adding to them his own remark of 'quite true.' Well, he is a lofty man of genius, and admires the great and heroic in life and novels; and so had better take warning and go elsewhere." Moreover, there is a drawing of him—seated on two chairs, sneering with all his might. Why the object of this castigation, clearly a portrait from life, was nominated Jones is a mystery. I never look at this awful gibbeting of Jones without feeling that every humane spirit should strive to take a kindlier view of him and soften his image in the eyes of posterity.

ANECDOTAL EUROPE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS."

For the last three weeks Paris and the French provinces have been aglow with multi-coloured posters—red, blue, green, and every other conceivable shade of the same. They are the addresses of the various candidates for the new Chamber of Deputies which is to be elected to-morrow (May 8); for although, if I am not mistaken, the *candidatus* in Rome was essentially robed in white, the French would-be legislator, unless he be patronised by the Government, must not print his effusions intended to be pasted on a wall, on white paper. In fact, no Frenchman, in his mural advertisements, whether they relate to mustard, mattresses, music, mimicry, or anything else, must use the colour associated in our minds with purity and innocence. That privilege is exclusively reserved for the Government. Governmental candidatures being theoretically abolished, it follows, as a matter of course, that the white placard is almost entirely absent.

This is not the only feature of a general election in France that strikes the Englishman as odd. There is a paucity of *bonhomie* in the wording of those flaming placards on the grimy walls. The boy who went with his father through the cemetery, reading as he went, and asked afterwards where the bad people lay buried, might ask a similar question after reading the various professions of faith. Each side claims the exclusive monopoly of all the honest men. Naturally, the whole affair is a sham as far as the possible and probable adherents of "the powers that be" are concerned. The prefect will have the opposition candidate harassed should the latter attempt to infringe the law, which though due to the Conservatives, is, I believe, still in force. A friendly candidate will, however, be allowed to go on spouting until he is out of breath long before the stipulated time. Should his opponent object, an outcry will be raised against him for trying to interfere with freedom of discussion, etc.

And so poll-Sunday dawns, with the ground practically more or less spiked for the Government's adversary. It would be idle to assert that the excitement has been as fierce of latter years as it used to be when I was on active duty. The last really tough struggle was in October 1885, when the Conservatives—or, to give them their appropriate designation, the Monarchists—were victorious along many lines on the first poll-Sunday; a victory which was considerably modified in the second ballot. The chairman in the chief polling booths—that is, the central polling place in the arrondissement—is, as a rule, the Maire. He is assisted by four assessors and a secretary, chosen from among the notable electors who have volunteered their services for the occasion. When I say notable, I must not be taken literally, for nowadays the most notable very frequently abstain from meddling at all with the affair. They scarcely take the trouble to vote.

In the various branch sections, of which there are at least six hundred and thirty in the capital within the walls, the principal duties are performed either by the deputy-mayors and municipal councillors or by electors, provided they can read and write. This is not a mere perfunctory proviso, for even now it happens that they cannot. In such cases the two eldest and the three youngest electors proficient in the three R's are chosen, and the school-master acts as secretary. The secretary has no sinecure. He has to check every elector's name on the registration list as the owner of the name presents himself, and to initial his verification on the margin. Meanwhile, an assessor takes the elector's card and keeps possession of it until the elector has handed his voting-paper to the chairman, who drops it into the ballot-box, after which the card is returned with the right-hand corner torn off. The chairman is bound to see that the voting-paper is a single one, and contains no enclosure.

The chairman votes first. At the stroke of eight he rises and declares with a very serious face, which is in direct contrast with the performance he goes through the next minute, that the poll is open. The performance itself is the unlocking of the ballot-box, a brand-new receptacle about a yard high and twelve inches wide, which has a slot in the lid and is locked with two different keys. One of these remains in possession of the chairman, the other is handed to the principal teller. Then comes a bit of business that reminds one of a conjurer's trick.

The box contains two wooden bowls, one penknife, a pair of scissors, a bradawl, six inkstands, a piece of india-rubber, six penholders, four black-lead pencils, one red one and one blue one, two needles, a ball of pink twine, a strap made of webbing to hold documents, two dozen steel nibs, about an English ounce weight of pins, two packets of blue and red pounce-powder to fill the two wooden bowls—no blotting-paper must be used—and last of all a box of matches. All these articles are as brand-new as the ballot-box, and are bound to be. When the contents have been placed on the table, the chairman turns the box downward, gives it a smart tap, then holds it up to the gaze of those present to show that "there is no deception," and drops his own voting-paper into it "pour encourager les autres." After which the business of the day begins.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The great event of the war so far has been the defeat of the Spanish Squadron in the Bay of Manila by the American fleet under Commodore Dewey, of which an account is given on another page. This action, it is now clear, resulted in a far more serious reverse for Spain than was at first reported. It is rumoured, though without definite confirmation, that Manila has since been successfully bombarded by the American Squadron, and that the United States flag now floats over the town. Already the engagement is spoken of as bringing the end of the war within sight in the form of European intervention, but in the absence of more definite news, owing to the cutting of the cables, any clear understanding of the situation is out of the question. In Madrid the popular dismay at the serious reverse sustained by Spain in the Philippines has resulted in demonstrations so riotous that martial law has been proclaimed.

In Cuba, from which public attention has been momentarily diverted by the fight in the Philippines, the first step in the American invasion was taken on April 25, when Lieutenant Fremont, of the torpedo-boat

Cuban insurgents, approaching the town from the south, was encountered and defeated by the troops of Colonel Alfau, who drove them back, capturing Ajona, one of their leaders, with their arms, horses, and stores. About twenty of them were killed. The American squadron during the remainder of last week patrolled the coast thirty miles west of Havana, and the *New York* threw a few shells at what were supposed to be shore defences at Cabanas on Friday. On the south coast of the island, at Cienfuegos, the *Nashville* and *Marblehead* have captured a Spanish mail-steamer, with passengers, who were a General and twenty-eight staff officers. One American cruiser, engaging the battery at Cienfuegos which guards the entrance to the harbour, was encountered by three Spanish gun-boats, and was compelled to retire.

In the eastern part of Cuba, nearly opposite to Jamaica, is the port and city of Santiago, where is the principal garrison of Spanish troops in that province, nearly seven hundred miles from Havana. Lieutenant Rowan has landed near there to confer with the insurgent leaders. It is probably on that part of the south coast that the bulk of the United States land force will ultimately be put ashore, the strength of the native rebellion having always centred in that section of the island, and being hitherto unsubdued after three or four years' constant fighting.

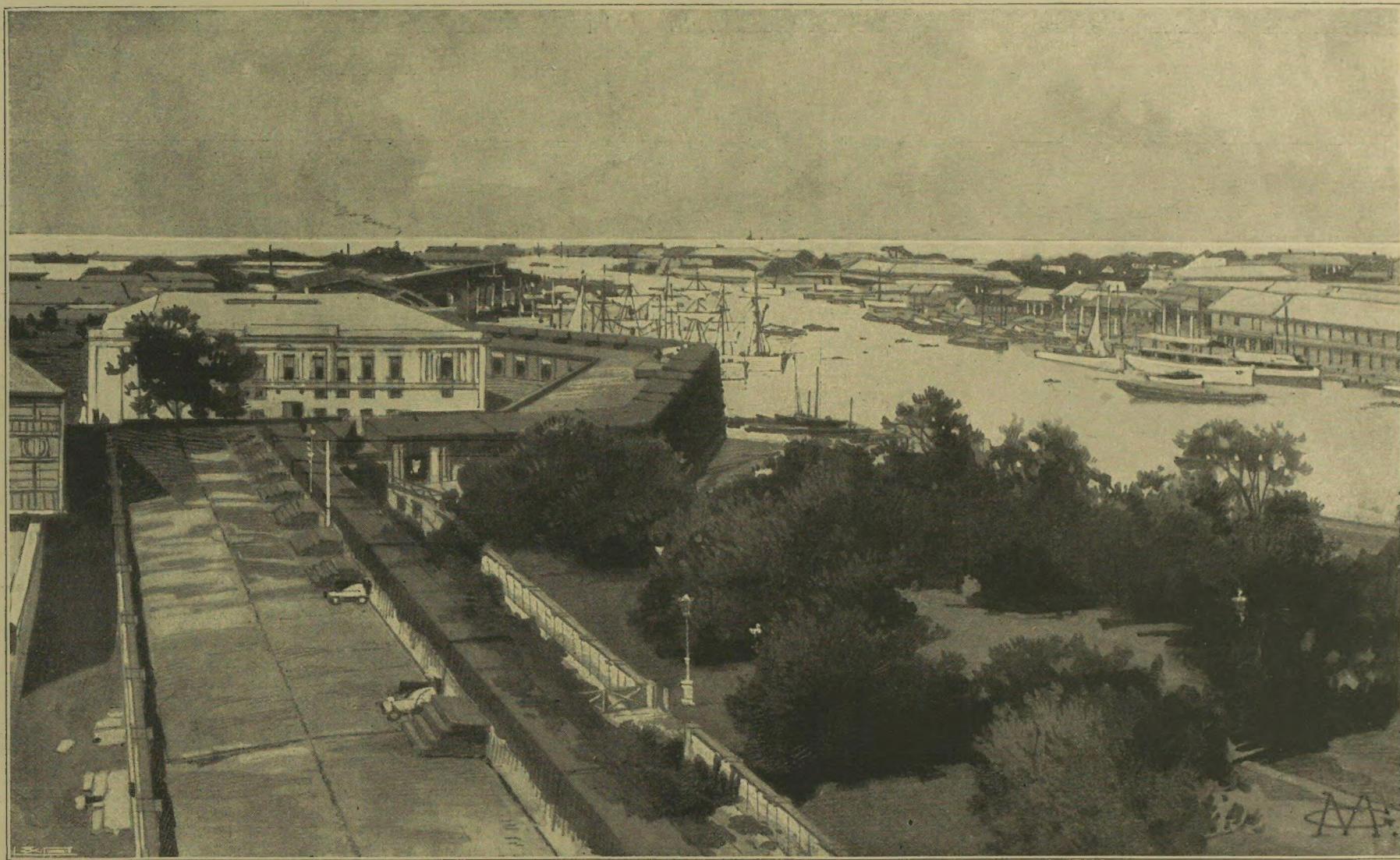
structure will be only 15 in. above water in the middle; in action it will be covered by 4 ft. of water, and the guns will be but 5 ft. above the water-line.

THE QUEEN IN THE RIVIERA.

Before leaving Cimiez, the Queen gracefully returned the compliment paid to her Majesty this year, as heretofore, by the local military authorities in the providing of a guard-of-honour on the occasion of the arrival and departure of their royal guest. Accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg and her children, and Countess Erbach, her Majesty drove to the Promenade des Anglais, where the entire military garrison at Nice was drawn up for the Queen's inspection. The troops had already been reviewed by the Military Governor, General Gebhart, and on the arrival of the Queen they marched past the royal carriage, the officers of each regiment saluting the Queen. Her Majesty congratulated General Gebhart on the appearance of his troops, who annually ensure the comfort and safety of her sojourn at Cimiez.

PARLIAMENT.

The Opposition attack on the policy of the Government in the Far East was a very mild affair. Sir William Harcourt



MANILA, CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINES, AND OF SPAIN'S POSSESSIONS IN THE EAST, BOMBARDED BY THE AMERICAN FLEET UNDER ADMIRAL DEWEY: VIEW TOWARDS THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER PASIG, FROM THE WALLS OF THE OLD CITY.

From a Photograph supplied by Mr. W. Rankin.

Porter, landed in the dark of night under the batteries at Matanzas with a small company of marines, to confer secretly with a messenger from Maximo Gomez, the leader of the insurgents. Three days later, at the camp of Gomez, in the province of Santa Clara, arrived Lieutenant Henry Whitney, bringing despatches from the Lieutenant War Office. It is expected that an American military force of five or ten thousand men will in a few days be sent by General Miles to join those insurgents in an attack on Havana, aided by the naval squadron.

Matanzas, which is a large town on the north coast about fifty miles east of Havana, at the head of a bay three or four miles from the open sea, has protecting forts on the points of Rubal Caya and Maya, at the entrance to its harbour, and at Punta Gorda, outside. These were bombarded on Wednesday, the 27th, by Admiral Sampson's flag-ship the *New York*, the monitor *Puritan*, and the cruiser *Cincinnati*, to stop the construction of additional earthworks. The Spanish forts and batteries replied, but the engagement continued less than half an hour; about sixty shells were thrown by the American vessels, and twenty-five by the defenders, causing little or no loss of life. Some damage was done to the fortifications, but none to the attacking ships. There was a rumour of a similar attack by the *Terror* monitor and the gun-boat *Machias* on the neighbouring port of Cardenas. While the bombardment at Matanzas was going on, a band of

The Governor of Cuba, Marshal Blanco, was to inaugurate a new Ministry at Havana on Wednesday, and a Chamber has been elected by the supporters of Spanish sovereignty with Constitutional forms.

Commodore George Dewey, whose name has so early taken a prominent place in the record of the war by reason of the skill and valour with which he commanded the Asiatic Squadron of the United States Navy in its victory off Manila, is a native of Vermont, New England, where he was born sixty-one years ago. As a young man of four-and-twenty he had a long and valuable training under Admiral Farragut, in the war between North and South. He has now been given the rank of Acting-Admiral.

Our Illustrations of war subjects include a drawing of the new semi-submerged torpedo-boat, heavily armoured to fight at close range, which has been designed by Mr. Holland to carry a considerable crew and to combine the properties of a torpedo-boat and a torpedo-boat destroyer. The vessel is to be 220 ft. long, 24 ft. wide, and drawing 14 ft. of water. Its displacement will be 1000 tons, the engines will have 10,000 or 12,000 horse-power and develop a speed of 25 knots. The armoured superstructure to protect the smoke-stacks and companion-way is to be between 30 ft. and 40 ft. long and 10 ft. wide in the middle, the ends being made half round. The armament will consist of four large rapid-firing guns of 10 lb. or 12 lb. calibre, in revolving turrets. When light, the super-

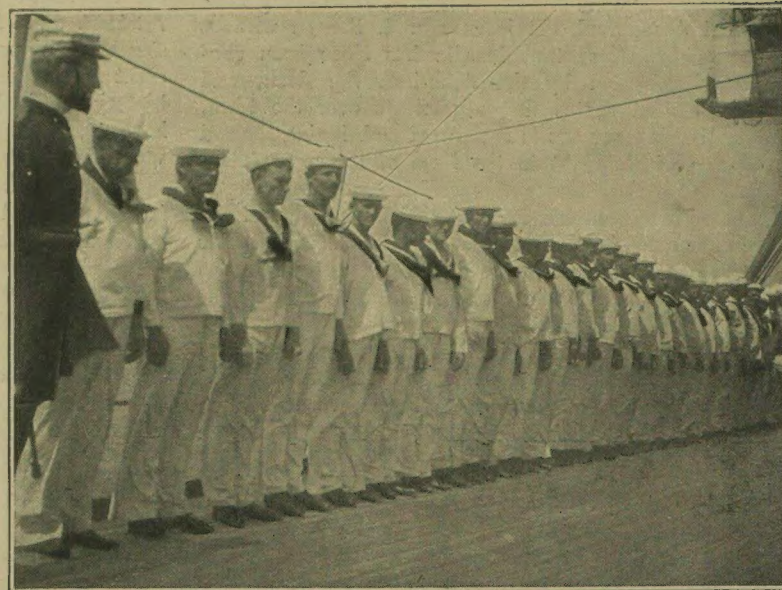
was fortified with effective quotations from the despatches, but the weakness of his position was evident from the absence of any alternative policy. Would the Liberal party, had they been in office, have gone to war to prevent the acquisition of Port Arthur by Russia? Sir William Harcourt would not have made this a *casus belli*, and therefore his criticism became academic. Mr. Balfour made an animated defence of the leasing of Wai-Hei-Wai, and contended that Russia had not gained by a diplomacy which puts the assurances given by Count Mouravieff to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg in a very unfavourable light. The best speech on the Opposition side was made by Sir Edward Grey, who argued that the Government had neither conciliated Russia nor made any effective stand against her. Much of the debate turned upon the withdrawal of the British war-ships from Port Arthur. Mr. Balfour explained that this was in pursuance of an Admiralty order, which had nothing to do with the political situation. Lord Charles Beresford replied that Admiralty orders ought to be governed by the interests of the country, which, in his judgment, were affected injuriously by a step that made Great Britain appear to yield to Russian pressure. Calm waters were reached when the House went into Committee on the Irish Local Government Bill. Never within living memory has an Irish measure been discussed so placidly, even by the representatives of Irish discontent.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

AMERICAN NAVAL AND MILITARY TYPES.



RIFLE DRILL: "GUARD!"



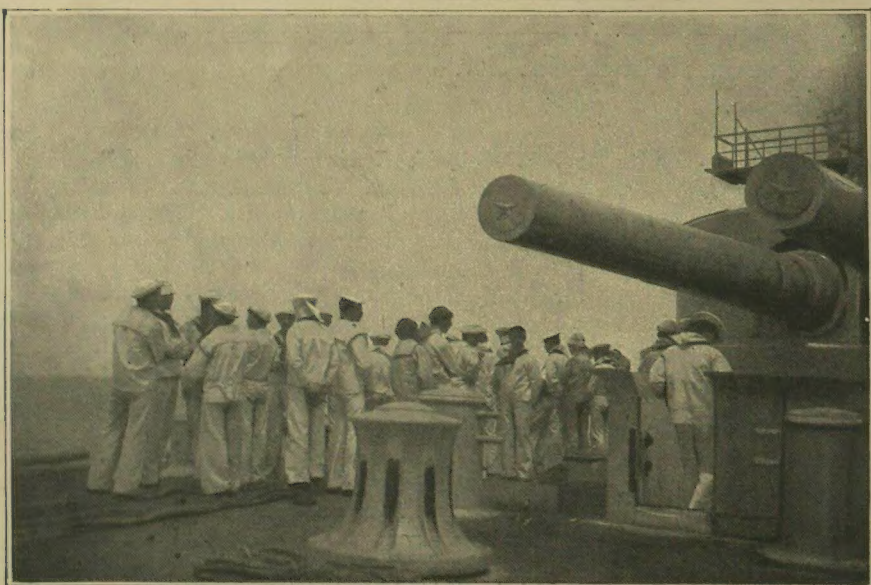
CREW DRAWN UP FOR INSPECTION.



CAPTAIN GOODRILL, IN CHARGE OF MARINES ON BOARD THE "NEW YORK."



READING LETTERS IN A QUIET SPOT.



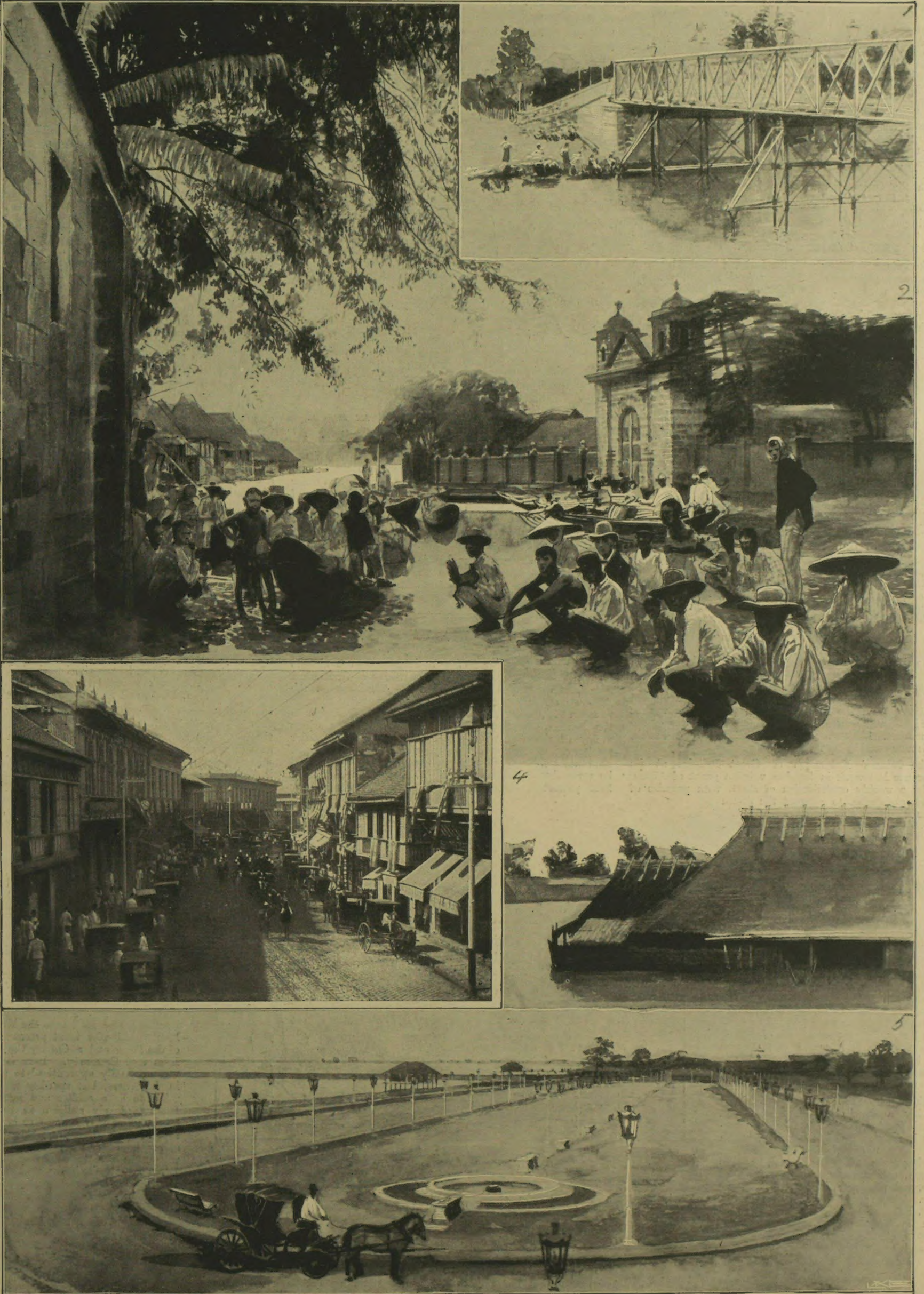
FORWARD TURRET GUNS ON THE "PURITAN," AND THE CREW AT QUARTERS.



SIGHTING GUN FOR ACTION.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

VIEWS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.



1. The Bridge of Ayala, over the Pasig, near Manila.
2. A Street Scene during the Inundation of San Fernando.

3. The Governor-General passing through La Escolta,
the Principal Street of Manila.

4. Inundations at San Fernando.
5. La Luneta Promenade, facing Manila Bay.

From Photographs supplied by Mr. W. Rankin and Mr. C. Peniam.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

Her Majesty the Queen has come home in good health from the Riviera, but did not reach Windsor until Sunday evening, as the Channel was rough on Saturday. Having reached Cherbourg on Friday evening by a railway journey of some thirty hours from Nice, with Princess Henry of Battenberg and two of the young Princes, the Queen passed the night on board her steam-yacht the *Victoria and Albert* in the harbour. The French Maritime Prefect and other Government officers paid their respects to her Majesty; and Mr. Gurney, the British Consul, was in attendance. On Saturday morning, instead of crossing the Channel, the Queen stayed at Cherbourg, landed in the afternoon, and listened to the music of the band of the French Marine Infantry on the quay, and enjoyed a drive. She passed a second night on board the yacht, which on Sunday brought her over to Portsmouth in five hours and twenty minutes, escorted by the royal yacht *Osborne*, the Trinity House yacht *Irene*, and two cruisers, H.M.S. *Mersey* and H.M.S. *Australia*. At Portsmouth the Queen was received by Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, General Davis, and the Mayor and Town Clerk. Arriving at Windsor at seven in the evening, her Majesty went to the Castle; the Duke and Duchess of Connaught dined with her, and stayed till Monday.

The Prince of Wales, with the Duke of Cambridge, was at Newmarket Races on Wednesday, April 27, and returned to London next day. The Prince and the Duke of York were at a concert of the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society on Friday. On Saturday his Royal Highness made a speech at the annual dinner of the Royal Academy, where the Duke of Devonshire spoke for her Majesty's Ministers. The Princess of Wales, with Princess Victoria, who has been staying at Cromer, and with Princess Charles of Denmark, left Norfolk on Tuesday and came to Marlborough House.

Lord Salisbury arrived in London from the Riviera, quite restored to health, on Sunday evening. He presided over a Cabinet Council of Ministers on Tuesday at the Foreign Office. The British Ambassador in France, Sir Edmund Monson, returned to Paris on Saturday. The Channel Squadron has been visiting Minorca, but is now at Gibraltar, and is expected to send one or two ships to the Canary Islands.

Mr. A. J. Balfour on April 28 received a deputation of gentlemen interested in the British Colonial sugar-plantations and trade, and the sugar manufacturing industries of the United Kingdom, to urge that the British Commissioners at the approaching Berlin International Conference should advocate the total abolition of bounties granted by foreign Governments for the production of beet-root and other sugar by their own subjects. Mr. Balfour expressed his hope that those Governments would come to see the disadvantageous effects of that system.

A Committee of members of Parliament, landowners, and agriculturists and political economists, has been taking evidence and inquiring about the practicability and expediency of instituting storage establishments, with scientific artificial appliances, for the preservation of wheat and flour, to provide against interruptions or sudden variations, from the failure of harvests or from war or other incidental causes, in the business and prices of the corn market. The Committee has finished taking evidence, and is now considering its report.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, at its conference last week in London, voted a grant of £1000, besides a weekly contribution of £500, with promise of further assistance, to support the South Wales collieries' strike.

The Secretary of State for India and Council for the Government of India have appointed an official Committee of Inquiry, with the Right Hon. Sir Henry Fowler, M.P., as chairman, upon the monetary system and currency of India, the exchange with England, and the probable effects of any proposed alterations upon Indian taxation and revenue and internal trade.

The British Army, on the first day of this year, numbered, with all officers, 221,427 men, of whom about 100,000 were at home, 77,000 in India, 39,000 in the Colonies, and 5000 in Egypt. The number of recruits last year was 37,000. The first-class Army Reserve consisted of 82,000 men, the Militia Reserve 30,000, and the total enrolled Militia 115,000, the Yeomanry Cavalry 10,000, and the Volunteers 234,000.

The Bishop of London received on Monday a deputation of the Church Association to complain of Ritualist practices in very many of the London parish and district churches, using incense, wearing vestments of the Roman Catholic pattern, ceremonially mixing water with wine, and placing lighted candles on the altar. They referred to Mr. John Kensit's recent protest at St. Ethelburga's Church, Bishopsgate, for which he had been fined by a magistrate. The Bishop said he did not approve of the ritual eccentricities complained of, but he and other Bishops thought prosecutions to enforce uniformity would do more harm than good.

On the same day, the Bishop presided at a conference on the aims and scope of the higher education of women, at Queen's College, Harley Street.

No events of much general interest have been reported in any country of Continental Europe during the past week except the demonstrations of Spanish national spirit at Madrid, where martial law has now been proclaimed, and serious local riots in Central Italy, occasioned by the high price of bread and the distress of the labouring classes.

Two French gentlemen, the Marquis de Montagnac and M. de Montariol, of Bordeaux, members of the Veloce Club of motor-carriage amateurs in the district of Périgueux, met with a sad accident on Monday. While driving in a race their motors came into collision and fell over a precipice; the Marquis was killed, and the servant of M. de Montariol was so injured as to be likely to die.

The Royal Assent in Norway has been given to the new electoral law passed by the Storting, establishing universal popular suffrage of all men over twenty-five years of age.

In our West Indian colony of Sierra Leone the native insurrection of negro tribes, hitherto confined to the Hinterland or interior territory above Port Lokko on the river,



THE EMIR MAHMUD, NOW IN PRISON AT HALFA.

Facsimile of a Sketch by Captain Sir Henry Rawlinson, Bart., D.A.A.G. to the Sirdar.

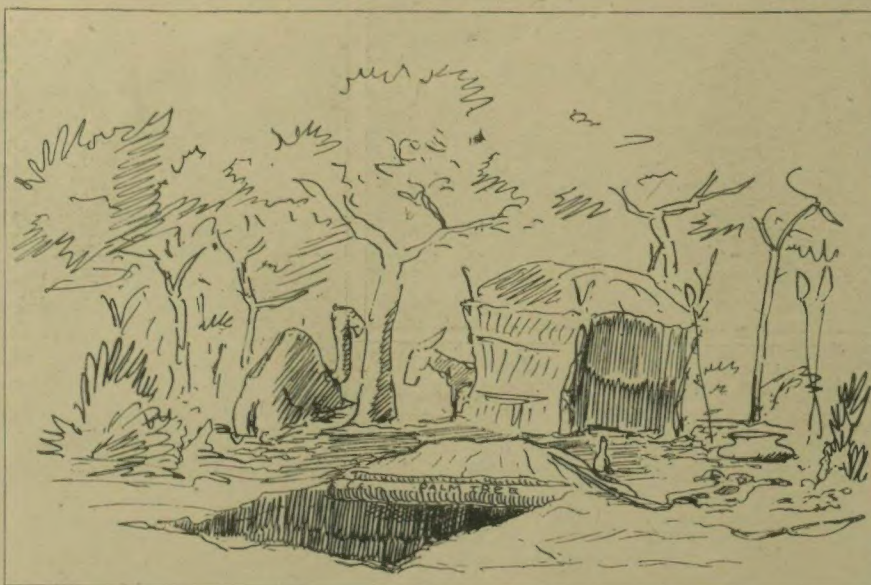
is spreading to the Sherbro district, near the coast; and several of the warehouses or factories of British and other European merchants have been burnt down by bands of insurgents, who also killed Mr. Hughes, the Government Commissioner at Imperi. Colonel Cunningham, with a company of soldiers, has gone by steam-boat to repress these disorders.

President Kruger, since his re-election, reopened on Monday the Volksraad of the Transvaal. He said he hoped that international relations with England would be settled in a friendly spirit.

THE ATBARA VICTORY.

(See Supplement.)

By the courtesy of Sir Henry Rawlinson we are able to publish this week an interesting illustration of Sir Herbert Kitchener's brilliant victory over the Dervishes on the Atbara on April 8, a victory which is generally thought to mean the speedy extinction of the Dervish dominion in the Soudan and the peaceful settlement of the whole valley of the Upper Nile and the Erythrean frontier territory. In this splendidly effective attack upon Mahmud's entrenched position, the Sirdar's force, it will be remembered, had to deal with an enemy who was at first protected, even to the point of concealment, by



THE HOLE IN WHICH THE EMIR MAHMUD WAS FOUND IN HIDING.

Facsimile of a Sketch by Sir Henry Rawlinson.

a strong zareba encircling the whole camp. After a fierce bombardment, however, the attacking troops formed up and stormed the Dervish position at the point of the bayonet in the face of a fierce fire from the entrenched enemy. To the 10th Soudanese Battalion fell the honour of taking Mahmud prisoner. The haughty Dervish chief seems to have lost heart over the constant desertions from his army that had preceded this final stand, or else to have been cowed by the fierce onset of the Anglo-Egyptian force, for he remained underground throughout the storming of his position, and was finally found in hiding in the hole depicted in the accompanying sketch by Sir Henry Rawlinson. In the triumphal entry of the Sirdar and his force into Berber a few days later, Mahmud formed a striking figure as he was led through the town at the head of more than two thousand Dervish prisoners.

PERSONAL.

Philip Hermogenes Calderon, R.A., who died at Burlington House on the day of the Academy banquet, was the son of the Rev. Juan Calderon, a Spanish Protestant clergyman, residing at Poitiers, in Western France, who claimed in some way descent from or connection with the great poet of the same name. His son Philip was born in 1833, and at an early age came to London, where he began to study art at Mr. Leigh's Academy in 1850, Stacy Marks and F. Walker being among his most intimate associates. He afterwards went to Paris, and for a time worked in the atelier of *le père Picot*, a classicist and follower of David. On his return to England Mr. Calderon made his bow at the Royal Academy in 1853, with a picture painted in Paris, "By the Waters of Babylon." In 1857 he first attracted notice by his well-known "Broken Vows," and from that time was a constant exhibitor. His style was distinguished by fine drawing and brilliant, though somewhat dry, colouring, and the line he chose alternated between domestic and historical subjects. His most successful work was "The Day of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew," exhibited in 1863, representing the interior of the British Embassy, which on that day was the only safe refuge for the Huguenot party. Among his other successful works were "Her Most High, Noble, and Puissant Grace," 1866; "On her Way to the Throne," 1871; "The Queen of the Tournament," 1871; "Toujours fidèle," 1875.

Mr. Calderon was elected an Associate in 1864, and a full Academician in 1867, in which year he also received the first English medal at the Paris International Exhibition. In 1887 he was appointed Keeper of the Academy Schools, and it was to the work of instruction and direction rather than to painting that he devoted most of his time. His picture of "The Renunciation of St. Elizabeth of Hungary," painted in 1891, and now in the Tate Gallery, gave rise to much angry criticism, which further alienated him from the pursuit of his art. He did not, however, abandon painting, and occupied much of his leisure in producing decorative panels illustrating the gifts of nature, several of which were from time to time exhibited. In appearance, Mr. Calderon was strikingly handsome, with a distinctly Southern type of face; in manners he was most courteous and distinguished, and as a teacher attracted the attention and affectionate regard of his pupils in the Academy Schools, where his counsel and helpfulness will be greatly missed.

Sir Frederick Acclom Milbank, who died last week at the age of seventy-eight, was the first occupant of a baronetcy created in 1882. Educated at Harrow, he entered the Army and became a Lieutenant in the 79th Highlanders, but soon afterwards retired from military life and entered the political service of his country instead by becoming member for the North Riding of Yorkshire in the Liberal interest. After representing that constituency for a period of twenty years, he was returned for the Richmond Division of Yorkshire in 1885, but added only another twelve months to the record of his Parliamentary career. On his fine Yorkshire estates of more than 5000 acres, he remained to the last a popular figure. Sir Frederick married the only daughter of Sir Alexander Don, Bart., and is succeeded in his title and property by his son, Mr. Powlett Milbank.

Clerkenwell has lost its Vicar by the sudden death of the Rev. John Henry Rose, who was seized with a fit while attending a vestry meeting, and never rallied. Mr. Rose was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his B.A. degree in 1863. In the following year he was ordained, and was appointed to the curacy of Ballybay, County Monaghan. Coming to England in 1865, he held a curacy first at Roxton, Bedfordshire, and then at St. James's, Clerkenwell. The latter appointment led to his further sphere of usefulness as Chaplain of Clerkenwell Workhouse, Rural Dean of St. Sepulchre, and, finally, as Vicar of Clerkenwell, which he became in 1876. Mr. Rose was returned as Moderate member of the London School Board for the Finsbury Division last November.

Brigadier-General Hector MacDonald, whose "fighting brigade" bore a conspicuous part in the assault on Mahmud's zareba in Sir Herbert Kitchener's brilliant victory on the Atbara, is the youngest son of the late Mr. William MacDonald, of Rootfield, and brother to the Mr. William MacDonald who is at present a Justice of the Peace and a County Councillor for Ross and Cromarty. Born in 1853, he was originally apprenticed to a business in Inverness, but speedily made up his mind to be a soldier and nothing else. He accordingly enlisted in the Gordon Highlanders in the summer of 1870, and rapidly won his promotion to lance-corporal, and, thereafter, through the various grades, to colour-sergeant. His great opportunity came with the Afghan War. In September 1879 General

Roberts was attacked by an ambush in a difficult defile near Kharatiga. It was then that Colour-Sergeant MacDonald, in command of a force of Gordon Highlanders and Sikhs, by his gallant conduct, won honourable mention in despatches. After distinguishing himself yet further in several of the ensuing actions, he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant at the end of the year. When his name was put in orders at Kabul the whole regiment, with band and pipers, turned out, and carried him round the camp to receive the congratulations of General Roberts and the hearty welcome of the officers of his regiment. By the latter he was afterwards presented with a sword, suitably inscribed, while the non-commissioned officers gave him the regulation belt and dirk, and the men of his own company added the sporran and brooch. The name of Second Lieutenant MacDonald was prominently connected with several of the subsequent

actions of the campaign, and was again to the front in the Transvaal War of 1881.

After a period of service on the commissariat and transport staff in Dublin, Lieutenant MacDonald was sent to Egypt, where he was Garrison-Adjutant at Assiut for a time, and was eventually appointed second in command of the force then known as the Egyptian Gendarmerie, but since transferred, for the most part, to the Soudanese Battalion of the regular army. He was in command of the new 11th Soudanese in the last siege of Suakim and subsequent actions. In the Dongola Expedition of 1896—having meanwhile attained the rank of Major—he commanded the Soudanese Brigade throughout the whole of the operations, including the battle of Firket, the capture of Hafir, and the occupation of Dongola. Last year, Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonald was honoured with the C.B., on the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee; and in the autumn he commanded the whole of the infantry of the force, under General Hunter, which captured Abu-Hamed and occupied Berber, of which place he has since been Commandant.

England is about to receive a distinguished colonial son as a visitor, in the person of Mr. George Robertson, Mayor of the city of St. John, whose object in this country is the development of St. John as the recognised winter port of Canada. This city, which now owns a population of some 50,000, has within the last three years expended a vast sum on new docks, grain-elevators, and other works for the accommodation of Transatlantic steam-ships; and the Canadian Pacific Railway is now making St. John the Atlantic terminus for its freight business with the British Isles and the West Indies. St. John, in short, aims at filling the place in winter that Montreal occupies in summer in relation to the import and export trade of Canada, and to render the Dominion independent of all American seaports.

The chief aim of Mr. Robertson's mission is to secure Imperial aid towards the construction of a dry dock at this port. Having spent so much money in harbour improvements, the city is not in a position to bear alone the cost of such an important and essential portion of the modern port, but it is prepared to undertake the work provided it receives the co-operation of the Canadian and New Brunswick Governments, as well as assistance from the Imperial Government. The Canadian and Provincial Governments have expressed their readiness to assist St. John in this direction, and Mr. Robertson is now about to approach the Imperial Government, with the plea that the dock will be of service to H.M. Navy as well as to the British lines of steam-ships trading with Canada, and that it would be advantageous to have a dock at the Atlantic as well as at the Pacific terminus of that great Imperial trans-continental route to China and the East—the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Robertson is largely responsible as President of the Board of Trade of St. John for the recent development of the shipping interests of that port. It was also he who inaugurated the direct trade between Canada and the West Indies, which is now so important a feature of Canadian commerce.

From Tyldesley in Lancashire comes news of the death of Mr. Caleb Wright, at the age of eighty-seven. The son of struggling parents, and one of a family of thirteen children, he was sent out to work in a factory when he was nine years old. Work at a night-school supplemented the hard labour of the day. But it had its reward. When he was thirty he was already the manager of a cotton-mill, and five years later he was the founder of the firm of spinners, Caleb Wright and Co., from which he retired only some ten years ago. In 1885 Mr. Wright was returned

to Parliament, as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone, for the Leigh Division of Lancashire, and he remained in the House, a silent but diligent member, for ten years, doing much useful work on Parliamentary Committees. Mr. Wright was also an active member of the Peace Society.

Second-Lieutenant Paul Alexander Gore, of the Seaforth Highlanders, one of the officers who lost their lives in the Battle of Atbara, was a young soldier condemned by the fortune of war to find his first and last chances of military distinction on one and the same battlefield, for he had joined his regiment but a year ago, and found in the Soudan Campaign his first experience of active service. There is a peculiar pathos in so early an ending of a career full of the promise of youth.

Prominent among the names of Spanish statesmen rendered notable by the war is that of Señor Segismundo Bermejo, who has for some time past been Minister of

Institute of Painters in Water Colours, but though he was too true an artist ever to fall below a certain high standard of his own, it is in the history of black-and-white work that his name will be best remembered.

Mr. Gladstone spends the evening of his long day in "benedictions to those whom he leaves behind in the world." So we are told by Canon Scott Holland, who adds that Mr. Gladstone "rehearses over and over again, day after day, Newman's hymn of austere and splendid adoration." The hymn in question is an excerpt from "The Dream of Gerontius," a poem by which the author himself set little store. He would certainly have rejoiced, had he lived, to see it become the comfort of the venerable statesman in the time of his trial.

Signor Boldini, the distinguished Italian artist, whose influence is traced by some critics in the art of Mr. Sargent, has had an odd adventure with the New York Customs. He took to America a portrait of Verdi, and valued it at the

Custom House at 2000 francs, on which the duty of twenty-five per cent. was paid. A lady called on him and offered to buy the portrait. The price of 25,000 francs was agreed upon, and then the Customs officials descended on Signor Boldini and charged him with defrauding the revenue by making a false valuation. The lady was a spy! The artist argues that his valuation of the picture is one thing, and the price a customer may be willing to pay is another. Suppose he had sold it by auction, and a keen competition had run up the price to some extraordinary figure. How could he be blamed for not making this the amount of the valuation for the Customs? The official position is obviously unreasonable, but it will probably be upheld.

Pierre Loti has gone to Madrid to write picturesque articles for the *Figaro*. He was met on the way by some old salts who begged him to fit out a privateer to fight the Americans. Unhappily for literature, this project is not feasible. If it were we might have such a story of buccaneering from Pierre Loti as would wring admiration from the ghost of Stevenson.

Popular feeling in Spain is likely to make General Weyler a national saviour. The late Captain-General of Cuba preaches a very warlike policy, and believes that Spain's best chance is to take the offensive by invading the United States. Some time ago General Weyler declared that with fifty thousand Spaniards in Florida he would beat the raw levies of the Americans.

How this force would contrive to land General Weyler did not explain, nor has it ever occurred to him that the American fleet might offer a vigorous objection. At this moment Spain is not in a position to send a single battalion to Cuba. But General Weyler may have a "plan," like the famous "plan" of General Trochu, which was to have raised the siege of Paris.

Signor Marconi, who is no longer connected with the General Post Office, is confident of establishing communication by his system of wireless telegraphy between Bournemouth and Cherbourg, a distance of sixty miles. Hitherto his experiments have been successful for eighteen miles, between Swanage and Alum Bay, but there seems to be no arbitrary limit to the capacity of his remarkable discovery.

Captain J. E. B. Seely has been officially nominated the Unionist candidate for the Isle of Wight in the event of the retirement of Sir Richard Webster. But why should Sir Richard retire? Only one explanation occurs to the minds of those who take the advice of a great man not to be "afraid of inferences." If he has an understudy now, the supposition is that he himself is about to cease and be the understudy of the Earl of Halsbury.

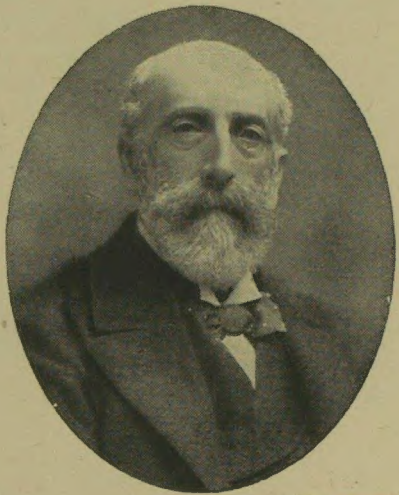


Photo Russell.
THE LATE MR. PHILIP H. CALDERON, R.A.

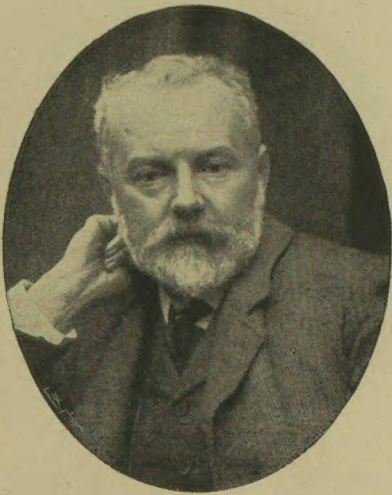


Photo Frank Gregory, Chiswick.
THE LATE MR. CHARLES GREEN, R.I.



Photo Russell.
THE LATE MR. CALEB WRIGHT.

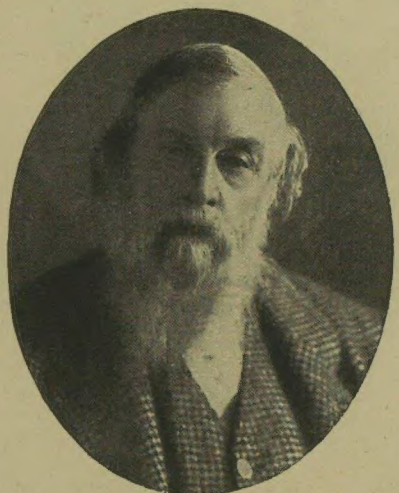
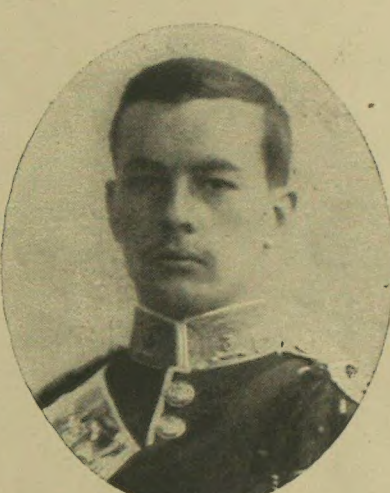


Photo Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE SIR FREDERICK MILBANK, BART.



Photo Munro, Dingwall.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. MACDONALD, C.B., D.S.O.



THE LATE SECOND LIEUTENANT PAUL A. GORE.

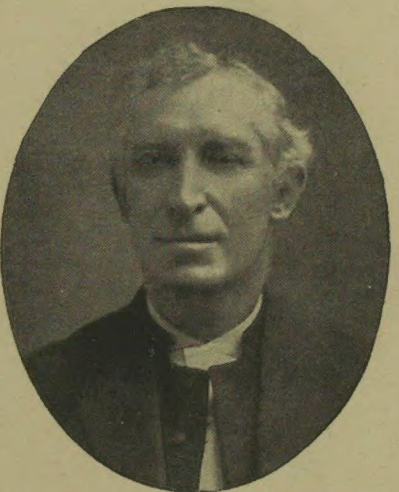


Photo Russell.
THE LATE REV. J. H. ROSE.



Photo Climo, St. John, New Brunswick.
MR. GEORGE ROBERTSON.



SEÑOR SEGISMUNDO BERMEJO,
Spanish Minister of Marine.

Marine. Señor Bermejo's telegraphed congratulations on the gallant fight made by Admiral Montojo's squadron in the Bay of Manila may have given rather an ambiguous meaning to the earliest reports of that action, but no one who can appreciate patriotism will lay that to his charge.

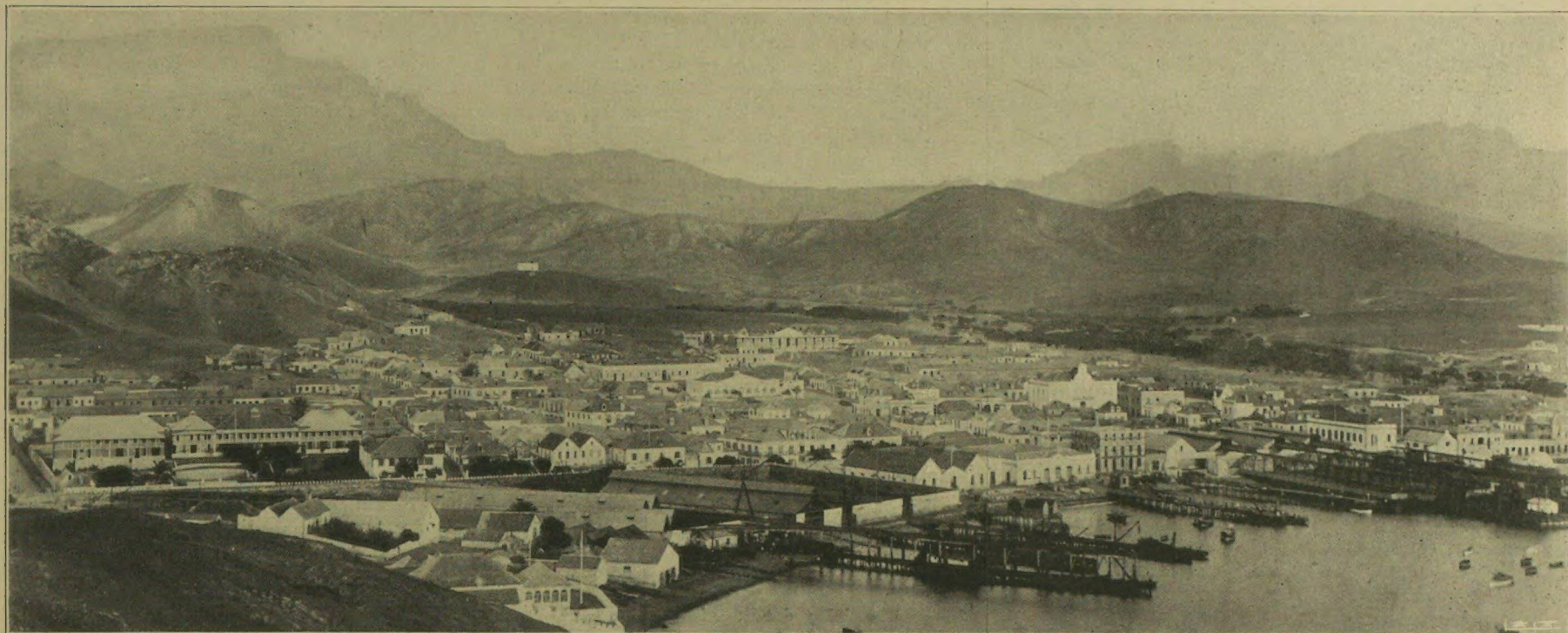
The same week that has closed the distinguished career of Mr. Philip Calderon has brought the death of another artist of more than ordinary gifts, Mr. Charles Green, a member of the Royal Institute, whose illustrative work will probably survive much that has in its day made a greater stir. An admirable draughtsman, Mr. Green had the further qualities of humanity and humour, which are not invariably combined with a mastery of technique. His illustrations to the works of Charles Dickens will hold their own with those of either of his predecessors in the difficult task of realising the great novelist's creations, Phiz, or Fred Barnard. There are not wanting, indeed, those of the cult of Dickens who rank the late Mr. Green above either in just understanding of the novelist's sense of character. Mr. Green was prominently connected with the *Graphic* from its birth, and much of his best work was given to the world within the covers of that journal. He was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy and at the Royal



THE SOUDAN ADVANCE: THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS FORCING MAHMUD'S ZAREBA IN THE BATTLE OF ATBARA.

From a Sketch by Captain Sir Henry S. Rawlinson, Bart., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the Sirdar.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR: VIEWS OF ST. VINCENT, CAPE VERDE.

From Photographs by Mr. F. B. Foy, St. Vincent.

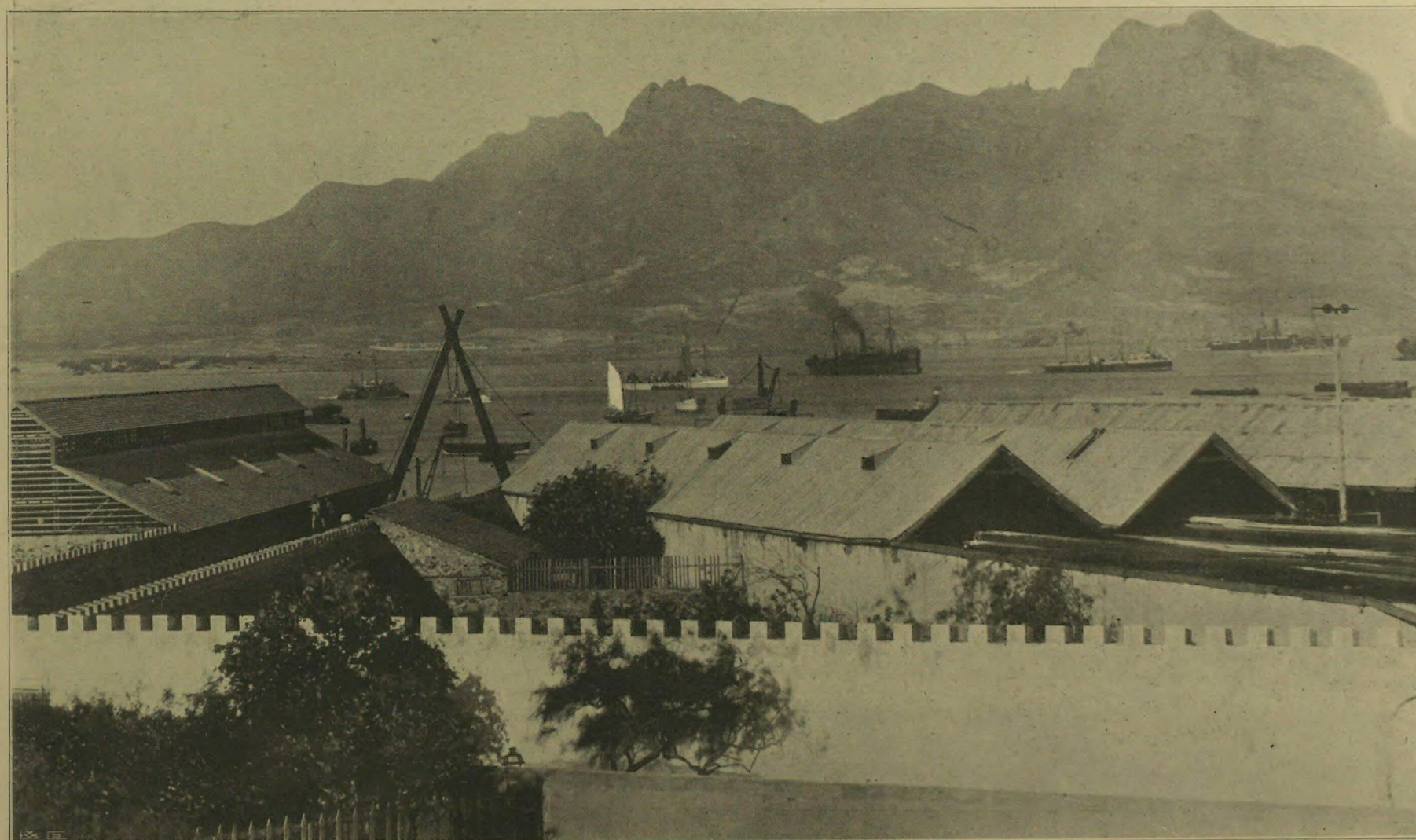
GENERAL VIEW OF MINDELLO, THE ONLY TOWN IN THE ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT, CAPE VERDE; ALSO THE ONLY ANCHORAGE OR HARBOUR OF THE ISLAND.

As has not infrequently been the case in the course of the world's history, the formal declaration of war between Spain and the United States found both nations but partially equipped for serious combat, and the first week of war was chiefly occupied with the final arming for the fray and the opening moves in the great struggle which, it is now obvious, means war in grim and deadly earnest, a war in which not Cuba alone is to be at stake, but the Philippine Islands, and the complex questions of international import to Europe that are gathered around them—a war, in short,



THE BRAZILIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S STATION ON THE ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT, CAPE VERDE.

which, whatever be its precise outcome, marks an epoch in the relations of the New World to the Old. The preliminary alarms and excursions which followed the blockade of the western coast of Cuba by the American Fleet grew into the importance of a serious naval engagement on the first day of the month. In the dark of Saturday night, the American Pacific Squadron arrived off Manila, on the south-west coast of the Philippine island of Luzon, and the capital of Spain's possessions in the East, and soon after dawn the next day engaged both the forts of Cavité and



THE SPANISH FLOTILLA AT ANCHOR OFF ST. VINCENT, CAPE VERDE.

THE SPANISH - AMERICAN WAR.



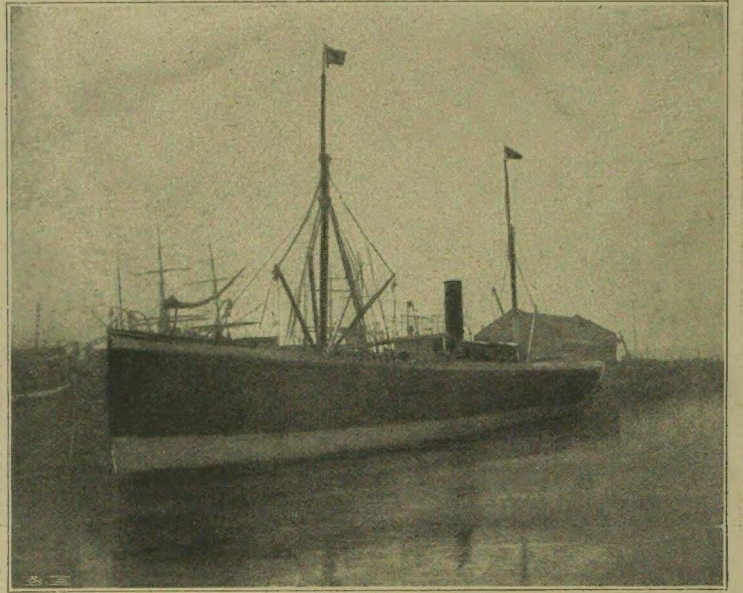
SPANISH OUTPOSTS IN CUBA:
WIRE DEFENCES IN USE BY THE SPANISH TROOPS.
Ruins of a Sugar Factory and Plantation in the Background.
Drawn by Paul Frenzeny.

Manila, protecting the bay, and the Spanish Squadron under Admiral Montojo with a fierce cannonade. The fight was long and stubborn, the superiority of the American war-ships being matched by the protection afforded to the Spanish Squadron by the land forts. Both sides seem to have sustained heavy damage. The Spanish cruiser *Don Juan de Austria* was blown up, and her commander, together with a number of her crew, was killed; the Spanish flag-ship *Maria Cristina* was burned to the water and her commander killed, Admiral Montojo having previously taken to the *Isla de Cuba*; and other vessels of the Spanish Squadron were either burned or badly damaged. The first accounts of the conflict show that the American Fleet also sustained heavy loss and great damage in the course of the two engagements fought during the day, but the withdrawal of the Spanish and the sinking of several of their vessels left the victory with the American Squadron, which, under Admiral Dewey's command, had shown such daring in passing the mines and torpedoes at the entrance to the bay of Manila.

Two days before this plucky but unavailing display on the part of the Spanish vessels off Manila, the Cape Verde Squadron of the Spanish Fleet sailed westward from St. Vincent, bound, it was thought, for Porto Rico.

The later details of the war will be found on another page, but we here give some Illustrations of typical scenes in Cuba, and of two striking incidents belonging to the eve of the war in Spain.

In her Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Cortes, the Queen-Regent of Spain made, it will be remembered, a stirring appeal, of which the chief burden may be appropriately recalled in connection with the Illustration here reproduced. In view of the possibility, said her Majesty, that the efforts of the Pope and the Great Powers might fail to avert the impending war, she had convened the Cortes to defend the rights of Spain at any sacrifice. She appealed to them to defend the throne of her son until such time as he should be able to defend it himself, and affirmed that she was confident that honour and success would attend the action of her son's loyal subjects in the crisis forced upon them "without reason or justice." The insult offered to the American arms which forms the subject of another drawing was but one of a number of popular demonstrations of Spanish hostility to the United States in Madrid and other large centres.



THE STEAM-SHIP "BUENAVENTURA," CAPTURED OFF KEY WEST
BY THE AMERICAN GUN-BOAT "NASHVILLE."

From a Photograph supplied by the Larrinaga Company, Owners of the Vessel.



THE DEADLY PALMETTO SWAMPS OF CUBA.

Drawn by Paul Frenzeny.

The Trocha (ditch) divides the island from north-west to south-east into two. It is a depression between two hill ranges of about twenty miles in width, consisting mostly of swampy land.

THE SPANISH - AMERICAN WAR.



THE QUEEN-REGENT OF SPAIN READING THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE TO THE CORTES.

From a Sketch by T. Comba.



THE WAR FEVER IN SPAIN: "DOWN WITH THE AMERICAN EAGLE!"

Drawn by G. Amato.

LITERATURE.

NOTES ON NEW NOVELS.

The Standard-Bearer. By S. R. Crockett. (Methuen and Co.)
The Lost Laird. By J. E. Muddock. (Digby, Long, and Co.)
Up for the Green. By H. A. Hinkson. (Lawrence and Bullen.)
The Open Boat. By Stephen Crane. (William Heinemann.)
The Destroyer. By Benjamin Swift. (T. Fisher Unwin.)
Lady Jezebel. By Fergus Hume. (C. Arthur Pearson, Limited.)
Mrs. De la Rue Smythe. By Riccardo Stephens. (Bliss, Sands, and Co.)
Simon Dale. By Anthony Hope. (Methuen and Co.)
A Low-Born Lass. By Mrs. Herbert Martin. (Hurst and Blackett.)
Dreamers of the Ghetto. By I. Zangwill. (William Heinemann.)
The Child Who Will Never Grow Old. By K. Douglas King. (John Lane.)

Still more Crockett. The indefatigable ex-minister once more passes from serial to book form with "The Standard-Bearer," a work rather more in his own humour than "Lochinvar," which was disappointing not only in matter but in manner. Here Mr. Crockett has again a story to tell, and he has told it with a great deal of that undeniable charm which marked "The Raiders." He has permitted himself to use a more natural style, and the result is gratifying as an indication of what Mr. Crockett might do if he could deny himself the joy of wallowing and floundering in archaism and inversion. The story is once more of the Gordons of Lochinvar, and tells how a haughty daughter of the house was won by Quintin MacClollan, who through much tribulation became a minister to the hill-folk. Adventure, pathos, and ready invention lie well within the author's hand, and here he does not disappoint us. There is more consistent development than Mr. Crockett has hitherto attained, and better reaction of circumstance, so that some minor inconsistencies—such as the appearance of a stern-faced man, with his face half muffled up, who is known only by his voice, and the unaccountable disappearance of Mary Gordon's incipient Toryism, from which we expected thrilling complications—may be the more readily forgiven. The portraiture, however, of Mary Gordon is regrettably inadequate, the author being evidently more attracted by a subordinate character, the Amazonian Alexander-Jonita, a study that far surpasses his earlier May Mischief. By this girl, if not by his heroine, Mr. Crockett has credit in "The Standard-Bearer."

Another novel of Scotland, but neither kailyard nor of the genuine romantic school, is J. E. Muddock's long-winded narrative of the '45. "The Lost Laird" is one of those books which by their frank banality disarm criticism. The reader simply ceases to look for any reward, and solaces himself with marvelling at the genius—for genius it surely is—which can pack so many threadbare tags and phrases into every page. In its opening chapters, "The Lost Laird" is decidedly "bluggy," yet without excitement, healthy or morbid; and herein the book incurs the reproach of the Church of Sardis. By readers, however, of the class which enjoys "Ben-Hur" and kindred tales, the adventures of Janet will be followed with pleasure to their mechanical conclusion. The author's conscientious method suffers him to leave nothing to the imagination. He records even the heroine's epitaph, which it were loss not to quote: "Death will cause the bud of grace to blossom into the flower of glory. Her going has snapped a link that nothing can ever replace."

Another and more satisfactory tale of rebellion comes from the pen of Mr. H. A. Hinkson, who dares to speak of '98 in his "Up for the Green." The story tells how one Jeremiah French, merchant of Cork, set out to journey with his daughter to Dublin in the year of the rising, and was intercepted by a party of rebels under Major O'Neill. Patience French was eighteen and a beauty, O'Neill a generous and handsome captor. The upshot is easily foreseen, but before it comes Mr. Hinkson holds us in pleasant suspense with vicissitudes of war which are also vicissitudes of love. There are perils and terrors, and hairbreadth 'scapes, and, when all is past, loyal Jeremiah's regret that a rebel should have his daughter. But like the good Irish story it is, "Up for the Green" has a happy ending. The picture of the time is lively, and if the interest is never breathless, it is at least well sustained. Altogether, the work is a capital little romance of troublous times.

Mr. Stephen Crane has made the psychology of peril and terror his own. "The Open Boat" is a brief analysis rather of the former than the latter, but it contains touches as true and powerful as any of his stories which deal with the rage of battle. The weariness of sea and oar is driven home with an almost jarring actuality, and although the story is of the slenderest, the author's method holds us breathless to the end. Still, good as "The Open Boat" is, one feels that Mr. Crane is more his own man in his own subject, and his story of Peza, the Greek from an Italian university, correspondent of an Italian paper, who, in an access of patriotism, begged to have a place and work in the fighting line, and, having obtained his desire, ran away, is as admirable a picture as any he has given us of the unromantic, "knee-loosening" side of war. It is questionable, however, whether the irony intended at the close of "Death and the Child" is legitimate; for the fearlessness of ignorance is scarcely a proper foil to a terror springing from full knowledge and sensitive imagination. The other stories of the book are little more than outlines; in these Mr. Crane has allowed himself too meagre a chance, but he is always picturesque. Once or twice his symbolism comes perilously near obscurity, while "gumey" is an orthographic reproach which the printer's reader might have saved him.

Evidently the high places are not yet taken away from the English literature of the day, and hill-top rites are still celebrated. Although it may be Philistine to suppose that the priests of Baal and Ashteroth now find a following insufficient to warrant their going on (not to say their goings on) in literature, one is, nevertheless, tempted to regard "The Destroyer" as merely a belated follower from that unsavoury camp. No one will deny to the author of "Nancy Noon" and "The Tormentor" a certain talent in story-telling, and even a considerable moral grip. The

more's the pity, therefore, to see his ingenuity devoted to the service of the pathological school. His presentation of love as the Destroyer has doubtless a basis of physical truth; one need not go further than the lunacy returns for that. That the gruesome fact forms legitimate material for art is, however, quite another matter. The *débâcle*, mental and physical, of Hubert Proudfoot, who devoured his life, if not his living, precisely in the manner of the Prodigal Son, might possibly convey a wholesome moral were the whole thing not so utterly and hopelessly unwholesome. The sin of the house of Rimmon, and in particular of its head, Sir Saul Rimmon, is more tolerable in its treatment, and there the author may claim some legitimate moral effect; but to this wretched Hubert, to his friend Edgar Besser, the sometime priest (who like a new Hippolytus scorned Aphrodite and of course paid for it), to his love Violet Rimmon, whom he lost for a space (she would marry the effete and dying debauchee, Hubert, and of course paid for it), and to the nasty suggestion regarding the sufferings of Violet and Edgar parted, one can apply only the recent comment of a none too squeamish journal upon the works of a dirty-minded minor poet—"Pah!"

It is easier to have patience with another tale of cupboard skeletons which comes in the same budget of new novels, although, as regards workmanship, there is no comparison between Fergus Hume's "Lady Jezebel" and Benjamin Swift's "The Destroyer." The former is a shocker, *qua* shocker, written in that easy, slipshod style which has borne Mr. Fergus Hume to more than one popular success. The mystery is not particularly ingenious (but then one cannot always be riding in hansom cabs); still, the fortunes of Lady Jezebel in her haunted grange possess at least enough interest to beguile a railway journey. There is crime galore and some creepy passages. It is a pity that certain of the latter are somewhat unsavoury. Still, the author has a knack of creating another world in his stories, so that even his leper is endurable. The "destroyer" is to blame, of course, for much of the misery of Lady Jezebel and her circle; but, as a foil to this, there is, happily, a clean, old-fashioned love story. Whatever else Mr. Hume may be as an artist, he is certainly no decadent; and in this particular at least, he is not behind the time. Still, take it for all in all, it is impossible heartily to commend "Lady Jezebel."

Four years ago the piquant society dialogue, successfully handled, proclaimed a new master. The inevitable imitator straight arose, and he is still with us. Oftener than not he or she is a bore, but Mr. Riccardo Stephens, chronicler of Dr. Tregenna's edifying conversations with Mrs. De la Rue Smythe, contrives to say a neat thing neatly, and to be tolerably sensible and amusing, which is the whole duty of man and woman when they write folly dialogues. There is little originality in the conversations on "charity," "art," "simplicity," and what not, but the setting is fresh and pleasant, and once or twice the situation is well managed. I am not sure that the "interviewing" scene escapes libel. There may be lady-journalists who enter rooms like a weasel; happily there are others whose method is seemlier. This by the way. Mrs. De la Rue Smythe is as charming a self-deceiver as we have met for a time, and it is quite gratifying when she manoeuvres her husband into a baronetcy. That is her "apotheosis," of which there is a picture—indifferent, like all the others in the book. Evidently "Mrs. De la Rue Smythe" has been some time on the way, as certain allusions to Abdul Hamid, coupled with the name of Mr. William Watson, smack of an earlier day.

We are all pessimists in our estimate of our contemporaries—literary, artistic, or political—and greatness is but a memory or a hope with us, a mirage behind us, or a mirage before us, while our feet sink in barren and burning sand. It is probable, then, that Mr. Anthony Hope will have to wait for adequate recognition till he has ceased to care for it or be conscious of it, though such a book as "Simon Dale" deserves classical rank. It combines qualities which are usually in commission among our novelists—wit, humour, incident, character, and a worthy presentation of historic and august scenes and personages. Charles II., Louis XIV., Monmouth, Buckingham, Rochester, Nell Gwyn, play their parts on Mr. Hope's stage naturally and characteristically, but with all the advantage which the stage gives of wit and grace and glamour—

All that is most beauteous imaged there
 In happier beauty.

Simon Dale, in fulfilling the prophecy of the wise woman at his birth—that "he should love where the King loved, know what the King hid, and drink of the King's cup"—has the most thrilling adventures, and through all shows himself the equal in wit of the wittiest, in valour of the bravest, in address of the readiest and most resourceful, and in love of the most gallant, gay, and irresistible. In one word, "Simon Dale" is incomparably the finest novel of the year.

From "Simon Dale" to Mrs. Herbert Martin's "A Low-Born Lass" is a sudden and deep descent, but of its kind this story of the fortunes of a wilful, wayward, passionate, and warm-hearted country wench is racy of a rich soil, and fairly interesting. Sukey Rogers' "coltish nature" took a great deal of breaking in, and the discipline was mainly administered to her through death. She lost successively her father, her sweetheart, her mother, and her generous patron, "Gen'lman Jarge," by death, while the marriage of "Gen'lman Jarge's" nephew to her rival so broke her down, or, rather, broke her in, that she recalled the strolling actor whom she had rejected, and lived more or less unhappily with him ever after. It is not a very thrilling story, but it makes up in naturalness what it lacks in incident, and is altogether a good specimen of a page out of the "short and simple annals of the poor."

Mr. Zangwill is always at his happiest when giving us glimpses of Jewish interiors—whether homes or characters—and he has excelled himself in his "Dreamers of the Ghetto." "Artistic truth," says Mr. Zangwill in his preface, "is for me literally the highest truth; art may

seize the essence of persons and movements no less truly, and certainly far more vitally, than a scientific generalisation unifies a chaos of phenomena." And the most convincing justification of this theory is the series of singularly lifelike artistic pictures of the Jews of literature, music, and politics he gives us in this interesting and suggestive book.

Exquisitely pretty and pathetic are some of the sketches—all of children—in Mrs. R. Douglas King's "The Child Who Will Never Grow Old." The most natural is also the most tragic—too tragic, "A Little Black Sheep." A wretched orphan child has been treated with such devilish cruelty by a godly aunt that he confides his hatred of her to a diary, which she surprises him in the act of writing. The infernal vengeance she meditates is foiled through the boy being accidentally shot by one of her own children in his attempt to save the other from that fate. The feelings of the child towards his aunt and hers towards him are described with surprising sympathy and force.

A LITERARY LETTER.

At the last meeting of the Omar Khayyâm Club a member took the opportunity afforded by the presence of Mr. George Macmillan, whose firm owns the copyright of FitzGerald's poem, to suggest that it was time that an edition was published at something less than the present half-guinea—in fact, he hinted that half-a-crown would be a more desirable price. Mr. Macmillan very happily retorted that he thought the Club should value their poet somewhat higher than that. To this the Club would probably make answer that every member has already got a copy of FitzGerald, and that it is only out of zeal for proselytising that they advocate a cheaper edition. I, for one, have FitzGerald's poem in eight different forms.

Mr. Macmillan went on to inform his audience that the next edition of FitzGerald's "Omar" will be published at a guinea, and he delicately hinted that it would probably be dedicated to the Omar Khayyâm Club. I understand that it is to be illustrated.

More than one London bookseller is known to keep in stock the dainty books of Mr. Mosher, of Portland, Maine, perhaps at some peril of the law. The latest booklet that Mr. Mosher has issued is, however, a quite safe commodity, I imagine. It is entitled "In Praise of Omar," and is the address by the Hon. John Hay which the American Ambassador delivered at the December meeting of the Omar Khayyâm Club.

Mr. Temple Scott is to publish through Grant Richards a bibliography of Omar Khayyâm, with a prefatory note by Mr. Edward Clodd.

There are scoffers who think that Edward FitzGerald, who certainly liked to be left alone in life, would give no benison from another world to those of his admirers who have founded a club in his honour. I do not share that view, but I am quite sure that FitzGerald would deeply resent the constant misspelling of his name which now goes on among the children of his old friends—the second Lord Tennyson and Mrs. Ritchie. The Poet Laureate would no more have spelt FitzGerald's name with a small "g" than FitzGerald would have spelt Tennyson's with an "i" instead of a "y." Yet here are Lord Tennyson in his biography of his father and Mrs. Ritchie in her notes on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" doing it continually. It is a much smaller matter that Mr. Payne has done it in the translation of "Omar Khayyâm" that he has just given to the Villon Society. This is a trifle amid all the impertinences with which that volume is studded.

Thomas Moore was equally an offender in his "Memoirs of Lord Edward FitzGerald," and the blunder is perpetuated by Mr. Martin MacDermott in the new edition of that interesting biography which he has prepared for Messrs. Downey and Co. Yet, curiously enough, in both my editions of FitzGerald's Memoirs—Moore's original work and MacDermott's reprint—there is a portrait of Lord Edward bearing his autograph, and the large "G" is as plain as could be wished. Of course, as all who are interested in genealogy know full well, the Kildare FitzGerald—the family to which both the Irish patriot and the Suffolk poet belonged—prided themselves upon that spelling of the name.

There is to be a limited edition of Lord Tennyson's works published in New York, in fourteen volumes, four of which will contain the biography. There will be only five hundred sets. It is to be presumed that the Macmillans will publish the book in similar form in London.

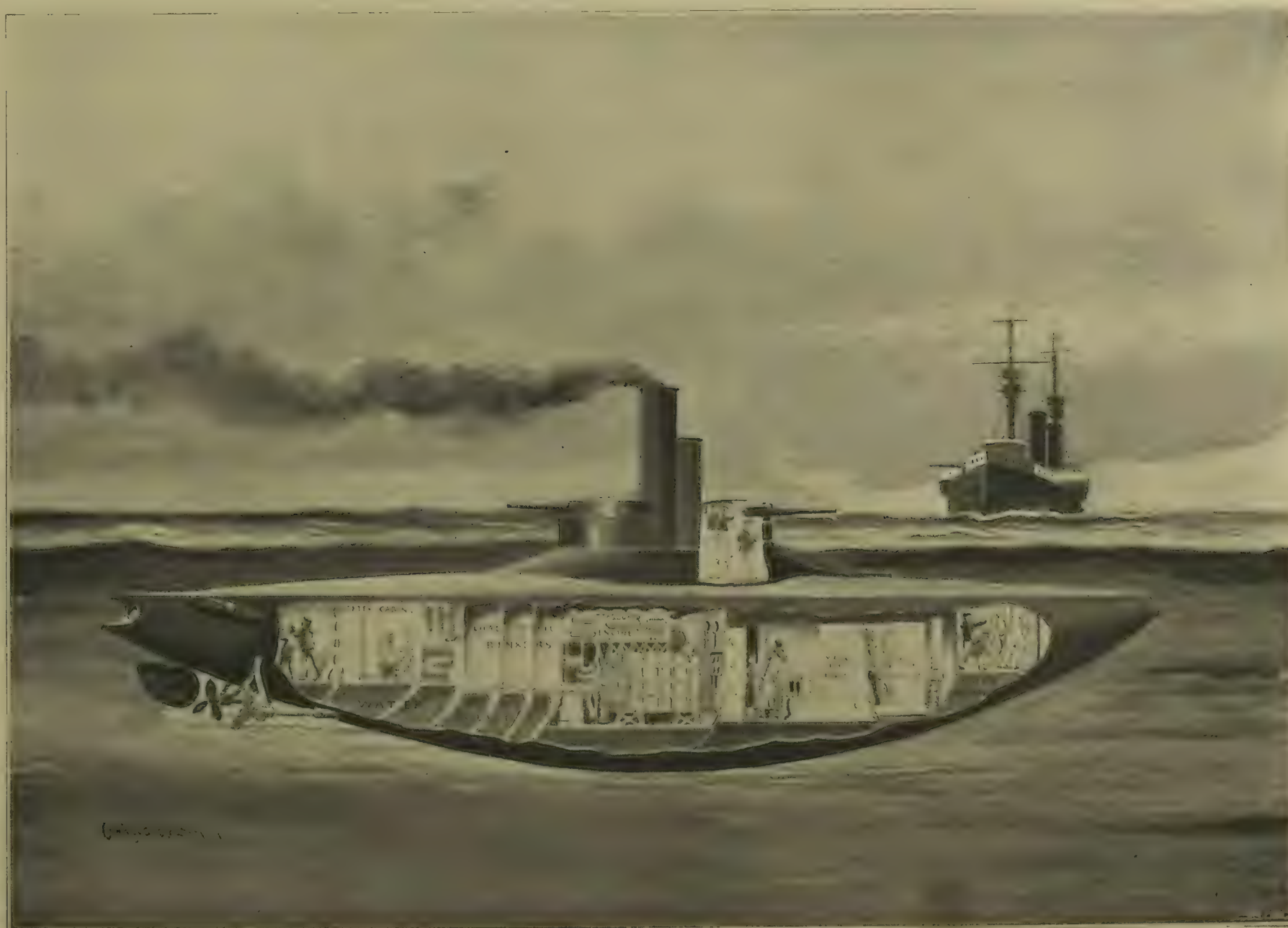
It has always been understood hitherto that the choice of the pseudonym of "George Eliot" was largely an accident; in fact, Mr. Cross in his biography says: "My wife told me that the reason she fixed on the name was that 'George' was Mr. Lewes's Christian name, and 'Eliot' was a good mouth-filling, easily pronounced word." A correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, however, calls attention to the fact that some time in the 'forties a young officer of the Bengal Cavalry was drowned in the lake of Nynee Tal in the Himalayas, and his name was George Donni-thorne Eliot. The correspondent suggests the interesting possibility that this young officer might have been an old acquaintance of Mary Ann Evans, and that her pseudonym and her creation of Arthur Donnithorne may both have been derived from him.

A certain Mr. Litton Falkner, who writes upon Samuel Lover in the "Dictionary of National Biography," tells us that "despite his talents his contributions to literature are only those of a second-rate Lever and a third-rate Moore." This somewhat gratuitous verdict is clearly not accepted by Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co., who propose to issue a centenary edition of Lover's stories in six volumes, with an introduction and notes by J. T. O'Donoghue. C. K. S.

T H E S P A N I S H - A M E R I C A N W A R.



GUN PRACTICE ON BOARD A SPANISH TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER.



AMERICA'S NEW ARMoured TORPEDO-BOAT, "HOLLAND."

T H E S P A N I S H - A M E R I C A N W A R .



THE COMMON CRIER. COLONEL BURNABY, READING THE PROCLAMATION OF GREAT BRITAIN'S NEUTRALITY OUTSIDE THE ROYAL EXCHANGE: "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!" -

Pictures from the Royal Academy.

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WORCESTER.—STUART LLOYD.



MEMORIES.—ARTHUR HACKER, A.R.A.



AND HOP-O-MY-THUMB GUIDED HIS BROTHERS SAFELY THROUGH THE WOOD."—ELIZABETH FORBES.



IMOGEN.—ELIZABETH FORBES.

"Thou shalt not lack the flower that's like thy face, pale primrose."



MORNING. ISLE OF ARRAN: "ALL IN THE BLUE UNCLOUDED WEATHER."—J. MACWHIRTER. R.A.

By Permission of J. Murray, Esq., of Aberdeen, the Owner of the Copyright.



WHEN THE HEART IS YOUNG.—J. E. JACOBS.



OCTOBER.—STANHOPE A. FORBES, A.R.A.



THE ROAD TO CAMELOT FROM 'THE LADY OF SHALOTT'—GEORGE H. BOUGHTON, R.A.



ARLINGTON ROW, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—GEORGE D. LESLIE, R.A.

Warwick's Gunbrig Left Flank.

Maxim Battery in Action.

Enemy's Fort, with Stockades.

South-East Face of Zareba.

River Atbara behind the Trees.

Cameron's Tearing away Zareba.

Mahmud's Cusmato.

Mahmud's Flags.

Maxwell's Brigade.



Sinforths Advancing to Assault

Lincoln and MacDonald's Brigade Advancing to Assault

THE SOUDAN ADVANCE: THE BATTLE OF ATBARA, THE SIRDAR'S GREAT VICTORY OVER THE DERVISHES.

From a Sketch by Captain Sir Henry Rossell, Dart., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the Sirdar.



TO THE RESCUE: AN EPISODE OF THE CIVIL WAR.—ERNEST CROFTS, R.A.



CHARLES II. AT WHITELADIES AFTER THE BATTLE OF WORCESTER.
ERNEST CROFTS, R.A.



JAMES II. AT LA HOGUE, MAY 1692. —EYRE CROWE, A.R.A.

"The French mariners often went off undisturbed in their boats from one side of the ship, whilst the English had entered and were destroying the other. During the action a generous exclamation burst from James, for when he first saw the seamen in swarms scrambling up the high sides of the French ships from their boats, he cried out, 'Ah, none but my brave English could do so brave an action!'"—See *Dalrymple's Memoirs*.



GORDONS AND GREYS TO THE FRONT: AN INCIDENT AT WATERLOO.—STANLEY BERKELEY.

The Gordons, carried away with excitement, rushed in with the Greys, holding their stirrups.

By Permission of Messrs. Hildesheimer and Co., London and Manchester.



BRINGING HOME THE BRACKEN.—COLIN HUNTER, A.R.A.



THROUGH THE FOREST.—C. E. JOHNSON.



A DALESMAN'S CLIPPING, WESTMORLAND.—FRANK BRAMLEY, A.R.A.



WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR GRANTING A CHARTER TO THE CITIZENS OF LONDON.
SEYMOUR LUCAS, R.A.

Presented by the Corporation of London to the Royal Exchange



TREVOSE HEAD, CORNWALL.—JOHN BRETT, A.R.A.



LANDSCAPE: A LOCK.—R. ONSLOW FORD.



MEMORIES AND ANTICIPATIONS.—HENRIETTE RONNER.



DRIVING HOME THE GEESE: AN EGYPTIAN VILLAGE ON THE BANKS OF THE NILE.—FREDERICK GOODALL, R.A.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

FIRST NOTICE.

It would be hard to pronounce from the exhibition of this year what is the prevailing influence in British art. A few years ago French technique and ideas were dominant, especially among the landscape-painters. A little later the Glasgow school, which had drawn from the same source, passed on to us the results of their experience. The Newlyn school was simultaneously acting in its special way as much upon the sentiment as upon the methods of a large number of artists. It seems now as if all these various influences had lost their distinctive character, and that British painters are gradually working towards a still undiscovered goal. The natural consequence is a bewildering confusion, although in the midst of this chaos it would seem that the strength of the Anglo-American school, of which the earlier training is French, is asserting itself in the midst of our Academy. At any rate, the most prominent pictures of the year are due to painters who have more or less direct connection with our brethren across the Atlantic; and happily, their success, far from engendering jealousy, seems likely to stimulate generous emulation.

With perhaps the exception of some pictures of special merit, the present year's exhibition shows a more uniform level than is generally to be found among the thousand works selected by the Hanging Committee. There are fewer indifferent portraits and more excellent landscapes than usual; and it would seem as if artists, having realised the fact that "pot-boilers" are no longer saleable, were devoting themselves more freely to ambitious and academic works, for which a demand might at any moment arise should municipal museums and local galleries become firmly established in all our great centres of population and wealth at home and in the Colonies.

Detailed criticism of the contents of the rooms at Burlington House would be out of place in this brief notice, and it will be sufficient to give some general idea of the year's art. The first place as a portrait-painter will, without hesitation, be assigned to Mr. Sargent for his eight masterful works, of which that of Mr. F. O. Penrose will be regarded by most people as the most successful, although high praise will be given to the rendering of Sir Thomas Sutherland, Mr. Wertheimer, and not the less to the subtle treatment of Mrs. Harold Wilson. Mr. Herkomer is not quite so prolific as his brother Academician, and although his portrait of Mr. Henry Tate, the donor of the museum which bears his name, is adequate, the same will scarcely be said of that of Mr. Herbert Spencer. At the same time it is to Mr. Herkomer that we owe one of the pictures of the year, "The Guards' Cheer," the best out of the many reminiscences of the Jubilee, and from a purely artistic point a splendid treatment of scarlet in various tones. It is a picture which deserves to hang side by side with the same artist's "Last Muster," and possibly after a while it may yet find itself in the Tate Gallery. Mr. Orchardson, on the other hand, has been more successful in his portrait of the ex-Speaker, Viscount Peel, than with his subject picture, "The Letter," which at the best is melodramatic in sentiment and somewhat obscure in meaning, if tested by the expression of the lady's face. Mr. Fildes imparts to his sitters a sense of stateliness; while Mr. J. J. Shannon aims at vividness, sometimes conveyed vigorously, and at others, as in the case of the portrait of Miss Mathew "Wearing the Green," with refinement and archness. The portraits of the Countess of Warwick and Madame Feydeau with her children, by M. Carolus Duran, and that of Mrs. Bodley by M. Bonnat bear witness to the vivacity and perfection to which this branch of art has attained in France; and M. B. Constant's rendering of Lord Beauchamp, although marred by the fantastic costume of the wearer, will be accepted as a remarkable proof of technical skill.

Among the subject-pictures the first place will without controversy be assigned to Mr. E. Abbey's "King Lear," depicting Cordelia's farewell to her sisters. Departing, as when dealing with "Richard III." and "Hamlet," from the stage traditions, he has depicted with force the scene which the words conjure up before the eyes. The central figure of Cordelia is one of exquisite grace and simplicity, but not without character. Regan and Goneril owe their importance in the picture to the splendour of their dresses, and in this technical part Mr. Abbey has attained a transparency and intensity of tone unapproached in the exhibition. Mr. Frank Dicksee's "Offering" is a variation of a theme with which he has already made us familiar—the beautiful auburn-haired lady in gorgeous brocade and the dark-eyed lover with eager or languishing looks. As a piece of decorative work, it is admirable, but as a study of character, insipid. Mr. Melton Fisher's drapery study, "In Realms of Fancy," is in many ways almost as successful, although it is painted in a lighter style, and it well deserves the distinction of being purchased by the Chantry Trustees; a similar share of luck having fallen to Mr. Draper for his brilliant "Icarus," a picture of far greater complexity in composition, but highly commendable as a scheme of colour. The dealing with the husk of the ancient myth instead of attempting to interpret its meaning is, unfortunately, too common among our painters, and this reluctance is naturally interpreted as indicating lack of imagination. Mr. J. W. Waterhouse's "Flora and the Zephyr" and "Ariadne" are further instances of this habit which prompts painters to subordinate all considerations to the decorative effect of their work.

The painters who are most opposed to this school are worthily represented by Mr. George Clausen and Mr. H. H. La Thangue, both of whom render tribute to the dignity of labour in the fields. "The Harrow," by the former, and "Bracken" and "The Harvesters at Supper" by the latter are vigorously painted studies of peasant life, and worthily sustain the reputation of their authors. Neither Mr. Stanhope Forbes, in his "Postman," nor Mr. Frank Bramley, in "A Dalesman's Clipping," nor Mr. Walter Langley, in "A Cousin from Town," maintain the fortunes of the Newlyn school; while Mr. F. Brangwyn, who has been tempted into the more perilous paths of vivid colouring, gives but little trace of his earlier success.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

H B DUDLEY (Droitwich).—We have given your problem only a casual examination; but obviously if K takes Kt there is mate either at Q 4th or Q B 3rd, a very bad dual in the principal variation of a two-mover.

W CLUGSTON (Belfast).—Your problem shall be examined; but you must remember the higher our standard the more credit in acceptance.

J RENNIE (Dumfries).—The answer is 1. Q t; R 7th. We cannot give all the variations; but surely you are equal to the task of mating in one move after Black has played.

G J H (Highbury).—There is nothing to prevent you offering problems simultaneously, the trouble would probably arise if they were accepted and published by different papers simultaneously.

A G FELLOWS.—We did not know that any unpublished problem could be "a recent prize-winner." Hence the innocent inquiry which has proved so "ticklish."

H F W LANE (Gainsborough).—We have one or two of yours under consideration, but you will understand there is a great number competing for publication, and we find it difficult sometimes to make a choice.

FIDELITAS.—(1) We require your name and address, in confidence, before examining the problem. (2) "The Three-move Chess Problem," by T. Rayner, contains specimens of the skill of almost every known composer, and would answer your purpose in every way. Write to J M Brown, Brudenell Road, Leeds.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2808 received from Fred Long (Santiago); of No. 2812 from Thomas Devlin (Azusa, California) and C A M (P-nang); of No. 2813 from W R James (Bangalore); of No. 2816 from Edward J Sharpe, W S B (Sunbury-on-Thames), H J Plumb (Wotton-under-Edge), Fidelitas, and T G (Ware); of No. 2817 from C E H (Clifton), R Worters (Canterbury), Fidelitas, T G (Ware), L Desanges, Hermit, F J Candy (Norwood), and D Newton (Lisbon); of No. 2818 from Francis Barton (Liverpool), L Desanges (Bournemouth), Brian Harley (Saffron Walden), John M Robert (Crossgar, County Down), D Newton (Lisbon), C E H (Clifton), Fidelitas, Joseph Cook, T C D (Dublin), Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), F W C (Edgbaston), E L Rogers (Wrexham), R Alltree, G Stil ingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J D Tucker (Ilkley), Trial, W Clugston (Belfast), J F Moon, and T Smith (Brighton).

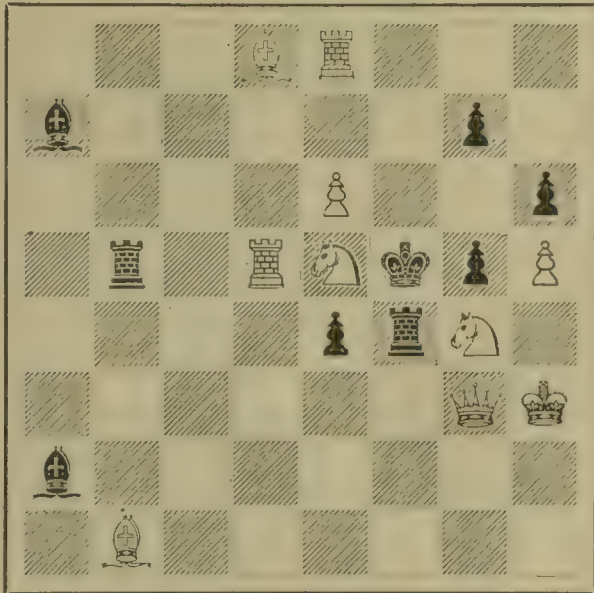
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2819 received from Hereward, Miss D Gregson, H Le Jeune, W Clugston (Belfast), C M A B, C E H (Clifton), T Smith (Brighton), G H Bowden (Reigate), Edward J Sharpe, T Roberts, W R B (Clifton), Sorrento, E B Poord (Cheltenham), Edith Corser (Reigate), Hermit, Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), Julia Short (Exeter), Brian Harley (Saffron Walden), F Hooper (Putney), J Hall, J D Tucker (Ilkley), M A Eyre (Folkestone), M H blouse, T C D (Dublin), E Bacon (Finchley), S Davis (Leicester), Shadforth, John G Lord (Castleton), Captain Spencer, F J Candy (Norwood), J Bailey (Newark), T G (Ware), Dr F St, Julius Richter (Brünn), Henry Orme (Bristol), Alpha, Henry Flint (Kingswood), R Worters (Canterbury), Mrs Wilson (Plymouth), Joseph Cook, G Hawkins (Camberwell), Francis Barton (Liverpool), Joseph Wilcock (Chester), W H Taylor (Highgate), Jane-e Brett (Southsea), R Alltree, and A C Klein.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2818.—By JEFF ALLEN.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Kt 3rd. Any move
2. Kt or B mates

PROBLEM No. 2821.—By H. E. KIDSON

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS BY CABLE.

Game played in the match between St. Petersburg and Vienna.

(Evans Gambit.)

| WHITE (St. Petersburg.) | BLACK (Vienna.) | WHITE (St. Petersburg.) | BLACK (Vienna.) |
|---|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 18. Q to B sq | Kt takes P |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 19. K takes Kt | B to Q 4th |
| 3. B to B 4th | B to B 4th | 20. K to Kt 3rd | P to K B 4th |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th | B takes P | 21. Q Kt to Q 2nd | P to B 5th (ch) |
| 5. P to B 3rd | B to R 4th | 22. K to Kt 2nd | Q to Kt 4th (ch) |
| 6. Castles | P to Q 3rd | 23. K to R sq | Q to R 4th |
| 7. P to Q 4th | B to Kt 3rd | 24. Q to B 3rd | B takes P |
| 8. P to Q R 4th | Kt to B 3rd | | |
| 9. B to Q Kt 5th | P to Q R 3rd | | |
| 10. B takes Kt (ch) | P takes B | | |
| 11. P to R 5th | B to R 2nd | | |
| 12. Q to R 4th | | | |
| In such an important and well analysed game it is not safe to speak too confidently, but to us the White allies seem to have lost time by these moves of the Queen. | | | |
| 13. P takes P | P takes P | 25. Q to Q 3rd | B takes R |
| 14. P to K 5th | B to Q 2nd | 26. R takes B | Q takes P |
| 15. B to R 3rd | Kt to Q 4th | 27. R to K Kt sq | Q R to Kt sq |
| 16. Q to B 4th | Kt to Q 4th | 28. R to Kt 2nd | Q to R 4th |
| 17. K to R sq | B to K 3rd | 29. K to Kt sq | B takes Kt |
| | | 30. Kt takes B | Q to Q 4th |
| | | 31. Q to B 3rd | R to Kt 8th (ch) |
| | | 32. Kt to K sq | Q to Q 5th |
| | | | White resigns. |

CHESS IN BOHEMIA.

Game played between Messrs. F. MOUCKA and an AMATEUR.

(Evans Gambit.)

| WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Amateur.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Amateur.) |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 12. B to K Kt 5th | P to Q 3rd |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 13. R to K eq (ch) | Kt to K 2nd |
| 3. B to B 4th | B to B 4th | 14. R takes Kt | P takes B |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th | B takes P | 15. Kt to Kt 5th | P takes Kt |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd | B to B 4th | 16. Q to R 5th (ch) | K to Q 2nd |
| 6. Castles | Kt to K B 3rd | 17. B to K 6th (ch) | K to B 3rd |
| | | 18. P to Q 5 h (ch) | Kt takes P |
| | | 19. B takes Kt (ch) | K takes B |
| | | 20. Q to B 3rd (ch), and wins. | |
| 7. P to Q 4th | P takes P | | |
| 8. P takes P | B to Kt 3rd | | |
| 9. P to K 5th | Kt to K 5th | | |
| 10. B to Q 5th | P to K B 4th | | |
| 11. P tks P (en pas.) | Kt takes P | | |

"The Art of Chess," by James Mason (published by Horace Cox), is a second and enlarged edition of a work which we warmly welcomed on its first appearance, and we are glad to find its well-deserved success has led to this handsome reprint. Nothing could be better as an introduction to a scientific study of the game.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

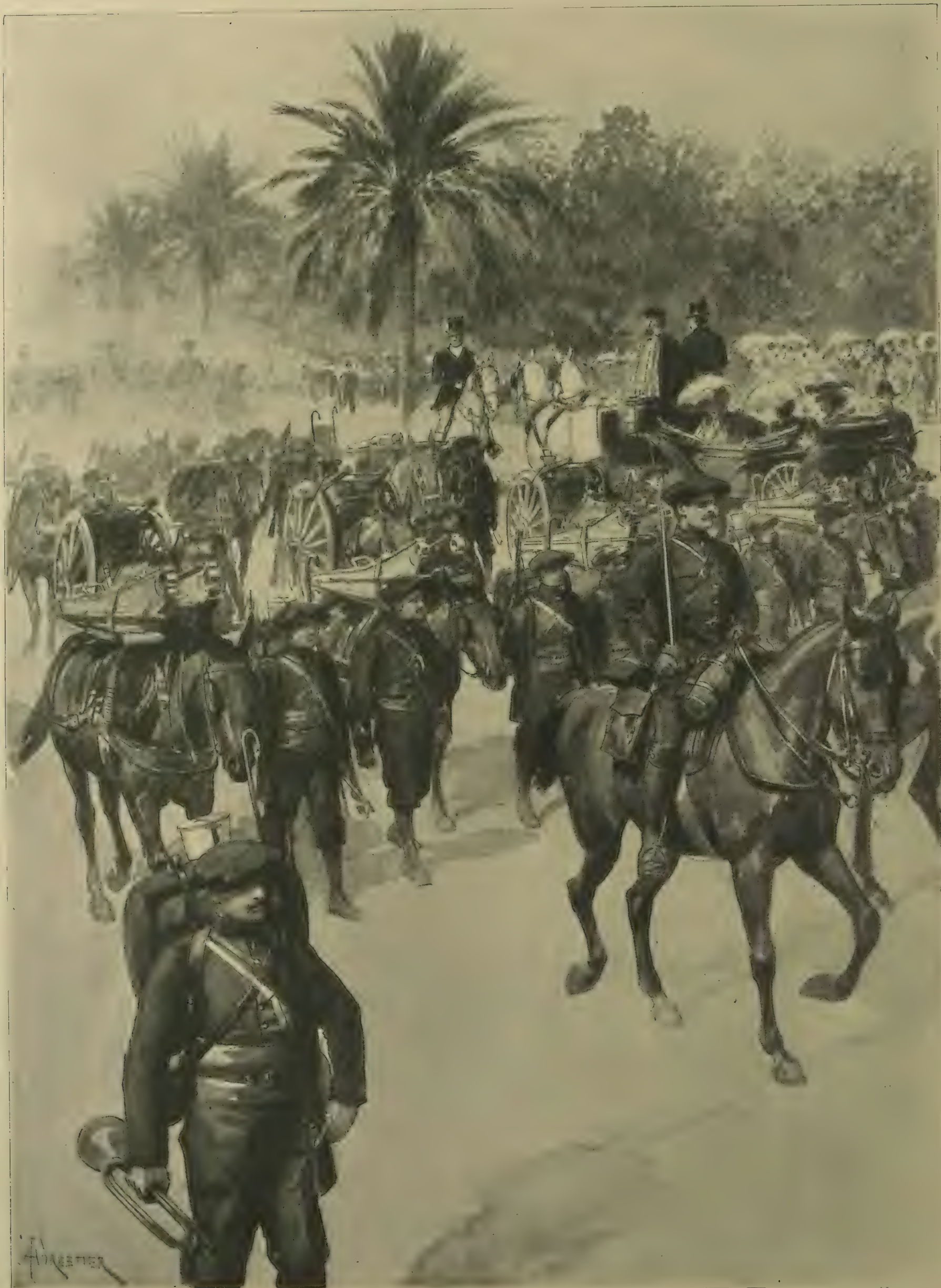
BY DR. ANDREW WILSON.

They have been holding the ninth International Congress of Hygiene at Madrid. Strange is it to think of a science which truly represents in itself the victories of peace being held in a capital where the cries of war resound to the full. In the one case, the aim of science is to prevent disease and to prolong life; in the other case, it is the aim of war to destroy life, and so the balance of things oscillates in this world, and presents more than one paradox to every thinking mind. Among the papers of interest read at the Congress was one by Dr. Calmette, of Lille, who has distinguished himself by his experiments on snake-poison, and by his success in obtaining a serum which, injected into a bitten man or other animal, saves life from a horrible and rapidly induced death. That Dr. Calmette has amply justified his pretensions, is proved by an experiment in which a certain dose of snake-poison injected into a rabbit killed the animal in twenty minutes. The same dose given to two other rabbits, which had been protected by the previous injection of the serum, had not the slightest effect upon them. When we consider how many persons year by year fall victims in India, Africa, and elsewhere to snake-bite, and how hopeless as a rule all ordinary forms of treatment are, we may well rejoice that Dr. Calmette has placed in the hands of medical men a sure means of combating snake-poison. The serum is now largely used in India, and I read that the exact dose required can be easily estimated relatively to the weight of the person or animal bitten.

A correspondent writes by way of inquiring whether I can throw any light on the composition of the "chewing-gums," which are so largely used nowadays by children and others. I confess I was not aware that the American habit had become acclimatised among us, but my correspondent, who is a mother and anxious over the health of her family, desires some information concerning the substance above named, which, she says, can be bought at any confectioner's shop. I have made some inquiries into the matter, and find that chewing-gum is described as usually made of rubber flavoured with various substances such as peppermint, aniseed, and the like. There are even gums which for some inexplicable reason or other are called "peptonised." Presumably the latter gums are believed to possess some "digestive" power or principle, though how this principle is supposed to act, seeing that the gum itself cannot be dissolved, and that it is only chewed and not swallowed, is a matter one cannot profess to explain. The effect of chewing gum is, of course, to produce a copious flow of saliva, and it is again an impossible thing to conceive where the enjoyment (to say nothing of any advantage) of the habit intervenes. Constant stimulation of the salivary glands cannot, of itself, be anything else than injurious, although the degree of harm produced thereby may be difficult to estimate. The meaning and origin of the habit are to me a mystery. I find an account given of a coroner's inquest held at Lincoln last year in the case of a child who, it was alleged, died from poisoning by chewing gum. The child had swallowed some of the gum, and the symptoms observed were those of irritant poisoning. Perhaps the Legislature, with advantage to the safety of our juvenile population, might turn its attention to the gum question, which is one worthy the notice of our medical officers of health and public analysts.

The Commission which has been dealing with the tuberculosis question has given in a somewhat reassuring report. The widespread nature of the disease in cows has been established, and there seems to be no doubt that when the udder is affected, the milk becomes capable of conveying the disease to humanity, and especially to children fed on such milk. For the rest, tuberculosis is not regarded as being readily communicated to man from the cow. The processes of cooking flesh-meat, as was to be expected, have a very definite action in destroying the bacillus or microbe to the presence of which the disease owes its origin. The report of the Commission, I am glad to note, advocates increased stringency in dealing with diseased cattle. The killing of cattle is recommended to be carried on in public and licensed slaughter-houses only, and three years' grace is to be given for the abolition of those at present in use. Then meat-inspectors are to be better educated than they are at present in the detection of unsafe food, while examination of the udders of cows is also to be made a matter of greater prominence than is the case to-day. When cows are imported, the milk is to be examined at the port of entry, so as to ascertain whether or not the animals are free from tuberculous disease. These measures, if duly carried out, should be heartily approved of, for the plain reason that they will tend to limit the spread of an ailment far too common amongst us to-day, and one whereof the beginnings are of insidious nature.

My remarks, made a week or two ago, regarding the teaching of botany in the garden and in the field have elicited inquiries from several correspondents anxious to indulge in such studies concerning books which might serve as guides to them in their endeavours to "look Nature in the face." There is no lack of books, many of them charmingly written, which will serve as guides to the knowledge the garden and the wayside will supply. Thus Sir John Lubbock's little work on "British Wild Flowers in Relation to Insects" contains much information which the beginner in botany can appreciate; and Professor Henslow's botanical works must also be mentioned as trustworthy manuals to those commencing the study of flowers. The text-book on Elementary Botany, published by Macmillans, and written by Professor Henslow, is a model little work, because all its details are founded on what anyone can see for himself in a buttercup, primrose, and other flowers, the information thus given forming the very foundations of the science. A little book of my own entitled "A Guide to the Study of Flowers" (Chambers) was written some years ago with the view of encouraging young people to dissect flowers, and to observe and note facts, which things form the beginnings of intellectual progress reaching far beyond the mere confines of botany itself.



THE QUEEN IN THE RIVIERA: HER MAJESTY REVIEWING THE TROOPS OF THE GARRISON OF NICE.

Drawn by A. Forestier from a Photograph by Giletta, Nice.

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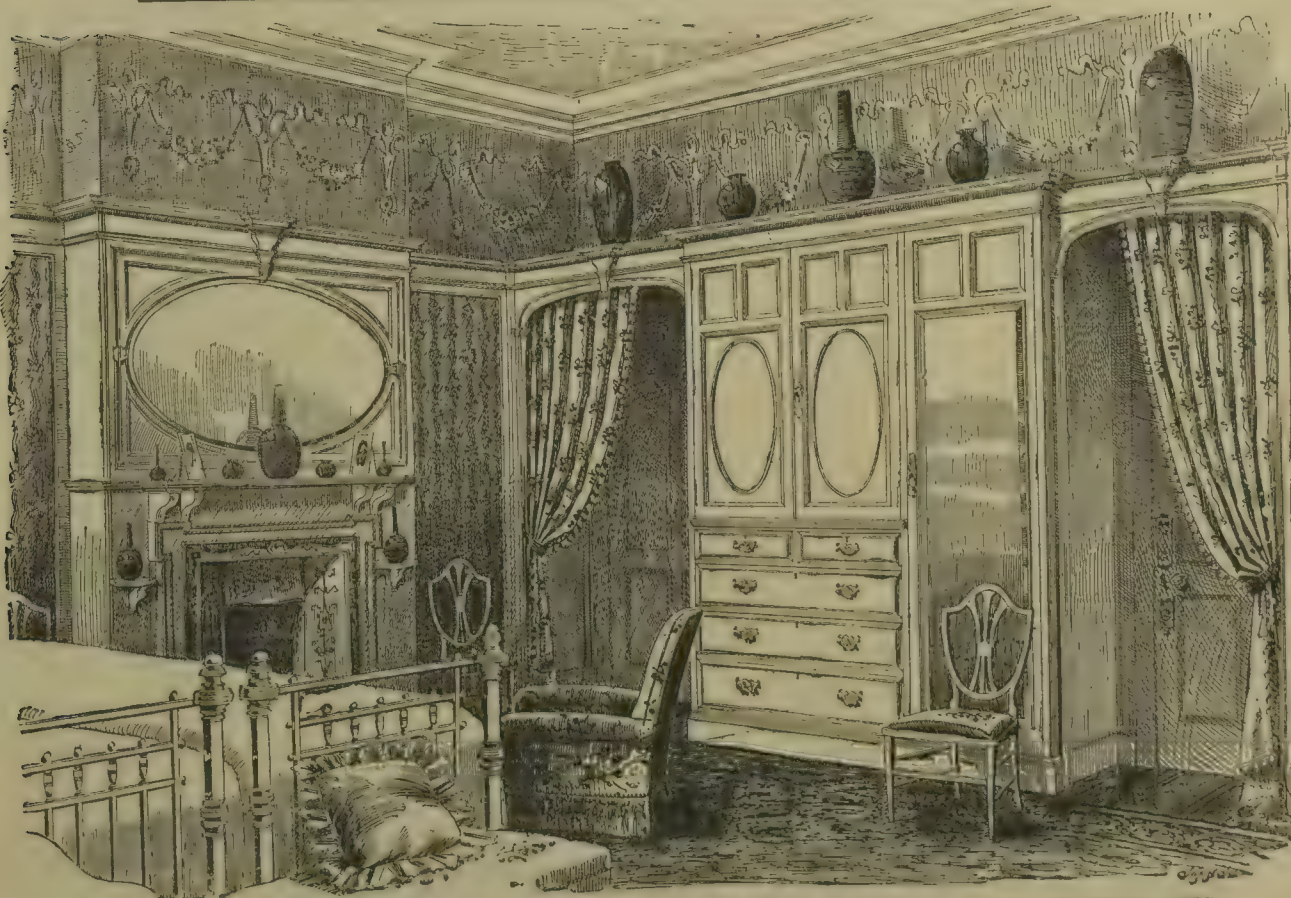
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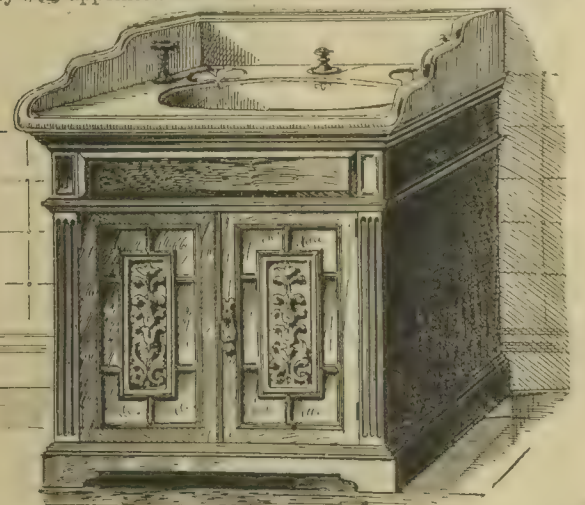
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LADIES' PAGE.

DRESS.

Grass lamb and spring cleaning are now in the full swing of their season, so are salmon, stove ornaments, and concomitant washing-pails. Husbands take even longer leave of absence at the club, and the hybrid dressmaker and seamstress who "goes out by the day" is established at overhauling the girls' last-season garments in the work-room. From all of which various signs it may be argued



AFTERNOON GOWN OF APPLE-GREEN CLOTH.

that summer is establishing its gracious presence once again. Of all foregoing and other symptoms the perambulating workwoman aforesaid is, however, the most certain. Regularly with the close of one season or beginning of another she appears like Aladdin's magician, ready and willing to change our old lamps into new. At three-and-sixpence a day and all found, armed with scissors and needle, she undertakes to transform our half-worn and *passées* possessions of last year into things of sweet and satisfying smartness for this; and with this prospect of incredible economy dangling before our frugal but fashionable minds, we establish the "home dressmaker" in our homes. This centre of many hopes and more delusions presently proves herself a regular Old Man of the Sea, however—always allowing for sex differences. She consumes our substance. She stays more or less for ever. She pockets uncountable three-and-sixpences, but the promised transformation-scenes with which we delighted our souls in secret never come off. Instead, we find ourselves hampered with strange and unlovely versions of familiar material that have taken weeks to disarrange, but that only occupy ten minutes of trying on to show up their impossibility. A too-wide skirt that has been cut down to modish proportions, for instance, and for which new trimmings of lace and ribbon have been expectantly and expensively purchased. It never approaches the mode, however, and hangs fire deplorably. An opera-cloak has been transformed into a tea-gown. Such a tea-gown! It only looks fit to mate with those limp and listless garments that hang dejectedly in the windows of "wardrobe shops" in Notting Hill or Bloomsbury.

Then come, perhaps, a couple of evening blouses, manufactured from various sources of *démodé* dress: the *pièce de résistance* of this destroying angel, it may be remarked; for reconquer a past participle of millinery is trotted out for reconstruction she invariably suggests it as a future "evening blouse." Accordingly, one or two of these characterless mongrel revivals are prepared with much cutting down and sewing up and trying on and retrimming. When they finally emerge finished, it may be truly recorded that their last state is infinitely worse than their first, and that it is only in the privacy of one's own husband's society at dinner that one might ever essay such formidably unbecoming failures. On the whole, therefore, and after several trials and severe ensuing disappointments, I am not prepared to preach the "home dressmaker" to British maids or matrons. The cause of the well-cut garment is too necessary in these well-dressed days, and even for those most minded to frugality it is better statesmanship to invoke the more expensive powers that be than to harbour that cheap squanderer, whose daily stipends, with their supplementary stout and mutton chops, are the only realities about her.

Dismissing this thing of illusory dreams and unfulfilled promises from my mind, therefore, I turn to some of the practical purposes of fashion, which at the

moment makes much for the trailing graces of the train where evening dress is concerned, and skirts of slim and clinging quality for day attire. As an instance of the mode in dinner dresses may be mentioned a beautiful light green brocade just made for the Empress of Russia by a Paris artist, the train of which is covered with some splendid white lace. A pouched bodice and long Chantilly sleeves denote the continuance of these items in fashionable regards. The pattern of this brocade, which is one of large lilies in a conventional design, was outlined in diamonds with exceedingly good effect. Another lovely dress from the same celebrated first floor was in grey brocade, the décolleté surrounded by a border of pink velvet orchids in several tones, and fringes of pink coral and pearl beads falling from the bodice and short sleeves, and put on in V-shaped lines across the apron. For an afternoon useful gown, this apple-green cloth here illustrated has a cheerful and yet utilitarian air that much engages me. Its pretty braidings in black and silver are helped to a greater success by the neatly tucked vest of ivory-white chiffon which now inevitably accompanies the well-built cloth dress of early summer days. A smart little toque of drawn mauve chiffon bears it company with much grace; two black feathers curling over the crown in that low-lying manner which is once more commanded of fashion. Although the picture-hat as execrated of *matinée-goers* is no longer in our midst, a new style which may with more reason claim the adjective is illustrated here. It is one of two leading styles, the first of which may be classified as demure with drooping brim, and the other as defiant, which rolls back that article uncompromisingly but becomingly, and plants a vivid velvet or chiffon rosette in its midst with jewelled buckle and an upstanding panache of feathers; or, as in this case, two pairs of white or dove-grey wings as framework to a comely face. Both styles are what Americans call "suiting," but perhaps the turned-back brim will be in sympathy with most faces.

Extremely bewitching are the new departures in lace and cambric shirts, with which we shall come to close quarters later on, when the sun mounts higher in his realm and his cheering beams make lace and cambric possible. The stitchings and edgings and daintinesses of our lingerie also march apace, and some of the new silk "underthings" born of Paris inventiveness and luxury are more than merely charming. White dresses very much elaborated with frills, flouncings, and endless lace are in the bill for summer fêtes, at which young womanhood should rejoice, for never is it so becomingly environed as when "clad all in white." Some of these "robes" which have come from France to us all ready for making up are, in fact, quite creations of prettiness this season. SYBIL.

NOTES.

Sir Charles Dilke, in the debate on the Irish Local Government Bill in the House of Commons, raised the question of the eligibility of women to sit on the new County Councils. He pointed out that the English County Councils Act was intended by the House of Commons to make women eligible as members, but that the Judges had decided in the case of Lady Sandhurst and Miss Cobden that there is an inherent incapacity in women to hold public offices, and that this presumption can only be held to be set aside in any given case in which the right to act has been conferred by Parliament in specific terms. The Government, however, opposed Sir Charles Dilke's amendment, and the Irish Councils will have women among their electors but not on their body. It is only a year ago that Irishwomen became eligible for seats on Boards of Guardians. Many distinguished ladies have already placed their generous services at the disposal of the public and the poor in that capacity, headed by Lady Castlerosse, who was nominated by her father-in-law, Lord Kenmare.

In view of the recent decision of the Bishops (by a small majority only) to exclude women parishioners from seats on the new parish church councils that their Lordships are establishing, there is some interest in the fact that there are quite a number of lady churchwardens in the country, since these will be *ex-officio* members of the council of their own churches. An uncommon event is the election of ladies as both the churchwardens of the Huntingdonshire village of Great Staughton: the Vicar has appointed the Hon. Mrs. Duberly as his warden, and the parishioners have elected another lady as theirs.

Talking of Bishops reminds me to mention that Mrs. Creighton has given practical proof of her interest in women workers by engaging a lady to redecorate both Fulham Palace and London House, and has found the result satisfactory, the rooms now combining dignity and comfort in a manner that is not easily achieved.

It is an interesting question to the business community of London how far trade is likely to be affected by the double influence on the usual contingent of American visitors of the war and the edict that only ten pounds' worth of clothing may be taken duty free into the States. Americans, of our sex at any rate, are by no means popular customers in London; the testimony is universal that they make a practice of turning over a whole stock of dresses, millinery, or jewellery, and leaving without purchasing, and moreover they are accused of dictatorial insolence of manner to the shop assistants. Nevertheless, they did under old conditions spend large sums of money, and were valued accordingly. So far as the number of our visitors is concerned, the great steam-ship companies find little difference this year. The effect of the duty cannot yet be foretold. One interesting person who is expected to visit London this season is Miss Helen Gould, one of the daughters and heiresses of the notorious financier, Jay Gould. Miss Gould is said to be strikingly handsome and sweet-mannered, as well as enormously wealthy, but to be indifferent to admiration. She devotes her wealth largely to charitable and public ends. The New York University has just received an "Easter offering" of £2000 from her in order to endow a chair of engineering. An earlier gift to the same institution of £50,000 was well known to come from the same source, though the giver made it a condition that it should be

anonymous. Miss Helen Gould supports a Kindergarten and a home for tenement-house children; she has given scholarships to many women's colleges, the latest being one of £1000 to Mount Holyoke College, to be named for her late mother; and when St. Louis was devastated by a tornado, she headed the subscription for the relief of the sufferers with £20,000.

A great benefaction to the education of women is being partly wasted in law costs at Glasgow. The late Dr. Henry Muirhead left his property, valued at upwards of £35,000, in trust to found an institution for the education of women in physical and biological science, and to fit them to become doctors, dentists, electricians, etc. Theology was to be completely excluded from the teaching, and no minister of religion of any denomination was to have any share in the government. The trustees have applied to the law courts to sanction a scheme for placing the institution near Victoria Infirmary; the court remitted the scheme to a Q.C. for report, and that gentleman opposes the trustees' plan on the ground that the field for the medical education of women in Glasgow is already well filled by Queen Margaret's College, and that "there is no symptom of a demand for more instruction"—overlooking the fact that it is to stimulate and promote such a demand by aiding the poor and studious that educational institutions are endowed by the pious founder. The Judges refused to take his view that it would be better to found an institution exclusively for the education of medical women in diseases of their own sex, and remitted the scheme to him with instructions to think it over again on the basis of exactly carrying out the testator's orders, and founding a Muirhead Institute for the general education of women in physical science. Meantime, the six counsel employed, the referee, the judges, and the solicitors must be reducing Dr. Muirhead's benefaction to women by appreciable sums!

There was a most smart and interesting Private View at the Academy this time. The observed of all observers was the Hon. Mrs. Collier (one of Professor Huxley's daughters), in a dress of black satin with flying ends from the shoulders of beetle's-wing embroidery, and nothing on her head but two "Mercury's wings" of ribbon thickly embroidered with beetles' wings. Lady Carew, as usual, looked most beautiful in a skirt of brocade, bright red flowers on a black ground, and a bodice of black net and green silk cleverly combined, and both she and her equally handsome sister, Mrs. Cory, wore large ear-rings. Lady Colin Campbell, in grey satin brightened with orange flowers in her hat, and a grey feather boa, was a conspicuous figure. Lady Blomfield was in black, the bodice made smart by innumerable fine tucks and a real lace jabot. Mrs. Beerbohm Tree in a huge picture-hat hiding her face from one side and a grey plush mantle and brown dress, Miss Dorothy Dene in pale blue, and Miss Geneviève Ward in purple, represented the theatrical world. The Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. and Mrs. Newman Hall, and Bishop Barry were amongst the Church leaders in evidence; and literature sent amongst others Miss Beatrice Harraden (a tiny creature, all in black and sad and ill-looking), and the joint authors of the new Lyceum play, Messrs. Traill and Hichens. Perhaps the most admired dress was one in purple cloth with deep revers of Chin-chilla; or one of pale yellow crêpe-de-chine trimmed



THE LATEST STYLE IN HATS.

with innumerable tiny rows of gatherings of the same material on both bodice and skirt. The picture of the year seems to be Carolus Duran's "Countess of Warwick," showing the beautiful woman in black grenadine standing against a red velvet curtain and holding a yellow rose—just her sweet, engaging look and graceful attitude! This picture in a way saved Lady Warwick's life, as she had engaged to go to the bazaar in Paris at which the awful fire took place just a year ago, and did not do so because the painter had begged her to continue standing till she was too tired to go to the bazaar where so many precious lives were lost. F. F.-M.

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To the Manager.

Dear Sir,

I am obliged to you for instructing me how to dye feathers. I did as directed, used a jug and put them tip downwards, keeping the feathers moving up and down, the consequence being they have dyed a lovely g. aduated tint.

Yours truly,
C. H. M.

MAYPOLE SOAP DYES BLOUSES.

Weston Lodge,
Spring Grove,
Isleworth.

My dear Sir,

I may say that my daughter has tried your Soap on a Silk Blouse, and the dyeing has proved a complete success, making the chiffon sewn round the collar look quite new.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) McNEILL RIND
(Col.)

MAYPOLE SOAP DYES PARASOLS.

103, Clifton Crescent,
Old Kent Road, S.E.

Dear Sirs,

I thought you would like to know the wonderful success I have had with your Soap in dyeing an old dirty white Silk Parasol a beautiful bright red. As I had not a pan large enough to hold it, I dyed it in our bath-room, and it looks like a new sunshade.

Mrs. A. BRAYBROOK.

MAYPOLE SOAP DYES TIGHTS, &c.

Surrey Theatre,
London, S.E.

Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in recommending your Maypole Soap for dyeing Tights, Dresses, etc. All our principal ladies used it this Pantomime Season, and with admirable results.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed)
GEO. CONQUEST, Junr.

MAYPOLE SOAP DYES BABIES' BONNETS.

216, Southwark Bridge Road,
London.

Gentlemen,

I must express my satisfaction at the splendid results of your Soap. I dyed a Baby's Bonnet Heliotropic for half-mourning, and was simply amazed at the result, especially as the operation was so very easy and clean.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. SHAW.

MAYPOLE SOAP DYES STOCKINGS.

Westbourne Gardens,
Folkestone.

The Secretary, Maypole Soap.

Dear Sir,

I have dyed several pairs of Silk Stockings a beautiful Jet Black with your Soap. I find the colour is quite fast, and it does not stain the skin.

I shall always use your wonderful Soap, and recommend it to my friends.

Yours very faithfully,
(Signed) EDITH WHITING.

MAYPOLE SOAP DYES COTTON CRAPE.

The Lodge, Hunsdon,
Sir, Near Ware, Herts.

I thought it would be a satisfaction to you to hear what a success the Maypole Soap has proved itself on its first trial. I used it for the first time to dye a Japanese Kimono of Cotton Crape, and am delighted with the result. My aim was to obtain a pale terra-cotta colour, so I used one cake of orange and one of brown. I am enclosing a piece of calico which was white, and which I used to test the colour. Friends to whom I have shown the calico will not believe it is dyed.

Yours truly,
(Mrs.) CARINE CADBY.

MAYPOLE SOAP DYES LOVELY TINTS.

55-56, Chancery Lane.

Dear Sirs,

We reside in a flat, and two bedrooms are in the colours terra-cotta and yellow; whilst the drawing-room is blue and the dining-room red. These are much admired, and astonishment is expressed at the lovely tints which I am proud to tell our friends are produced by myself with Maypole Soap; and I feel only too grateful for the benefit I derive from Maypole Soaps.

Yours faithfully,
JEANIE WELFORD.

MAYPOLE SOAP DYES SHIRTS.

The Leyton Football Club.

Gentlemen,

The above club have some blue and white striped Shirts, but after being washed a few times the result was we had white Shirts instead. I recommended dyeing with your Soap, a blue being selected. This was done, and although the Shirts have been washed TWICE, the dye has stuck fast, and the colour is as good as when first dyed.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. CHAS. PUGH,
Hon. Treasur.

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 to try.
 But dis pore wretched darkie hab
 nuffin' to dye.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with two codicils, of Mr. Thomas Ashton, D.L., J.P., of Hyde, Chester, and Ford Bank, Didsbury, Lancashire, who died on Jan. 21, was proved on April 14 at the Manchester District Registry by Thomas Gair Ashton, M.P., Edward Teotal Broadhurst, and Edward Donner, the executors, the gross value of the estate being £526,451, and the net personal £435,941. The testator bequeaths £2000, an annuity of £5000, his household furniture and effects, and the use for life of Ford Bank, and his pictures and statuary to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Ashton; £65,000 to his son, Thomas Gair Ashton; £500 to Edward Donner; and at the death of Mrs. Ashton, £14,000 each to his daughters Grace Mary, Charlotte Julia Broadhurst, Elizabeth Marion Bryce, Margaret Ashton, and Katharine Lupton, and to his son-in-law Arthur Greenhow Lupton, the husband of his deceased daughter Harriot Gertrude. He devises and gives his premises called Heyseroft, Didsbury, and £20,000, upon certain trusts, for the widow of his son, William Mark Ashton, for life, and then to follow the trusts of the will of his said son. The funds of his marriage settlement, on the decease of Mrs. Ashton, are to go to his son, Thomas Gair Ashton. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, as to one moiety thereof, to his son, Thomas Gair Ashton, and the other moiety is to follow the trusts of the will of his deceased son, William Mark Ashton.

The will (dated May 26, 1894), with a codicil (dated April 23, 1897), of Mr. James Whitehead Haigh, of The Oaks, Ledsham, Chester, who died on Jan. 4, has been proved by Mrs. Ellen Haigh, the widow, and Mrs. Florence Whitehead Collard, the daughter, the executrices, the value of the estate being £387,147. The testator gives £4000 and his furniture and household effects to his wife, and during her widowhood she is to have the use of The Oaks and Ledsham Hall and the income of one half of his property, to be reduced to £500 per annum in the event of her again marrying. Subject thereto he leaves all his real and personal estate, upon trust, for his daughter, Mrs. Collard.

The will (dated Dec. 4, 1883), with two codicils (dated March 6, 1886, and July 14, 1890), of Mr. Cotterill Scholefield, of 7, Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, who died on Feb. 1, was proved on April 19, by Cotterill Scholefield and Edward Ernest Scholefield, the sons and executors, the gross value of the estate being £134,227, and the net personal £118,125. The testator gives £8000, upon trust, for his daughter Mrs. Edith Terese Ewer; £5700 and a bond for £2300, upon trust, for his daughter Florence Emily Scholefield; £2000 to the trustees of the marriage settlement of his daughter Mrs. Mildred Agnes Ellis; certain money at his bankers, his household furniture, pictures, plate, etc., and the income for life of £40,000 to his wife, Mrs. Clementina Scholefield, and £10,000 each to his sons Edward Ernest Scholefield and Claude Cotterill Scholefield, he having already settled a like sum on his son Cotterill. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves as to £15,000 to his son Cotterill; £2000 each, upon trust, for his

said three daughters, and the ultimate residue between his three sons in equal shares.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1897) of Mr. William Sharp, of 29, Albert Gate, Hyde Park, who died on March 11, was proved on April 23 by Richard Grainger Atkinson Sharp, the nephew, and William Langstaff Ainslie, the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £107,897. The testator leaves £1000, to be invested, and a perpetual rent-charge of £100 on his moiety of the Linden Hall estate and other property in the county palatine of Lancaster, to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the purpose of paying the stipend of the curate or rector of the church erected by him in memory of his wife Clara in the parish of Warton, Lancashire, and a further perpetual rent-charge of £10 per annum for the purpose of repairing the said church, but conditionally on his wife's monument in Brompton Cemetery being kept in good repair and planted with shrubs. The rent-charge of £100 per annum is to be reduced to £70 upon his brother Edward conveying the said church and the site to trustees under the Places of Worship Sites Act 1873. He devises his moiety of the Linden Hall estate and all other his messuages, lands, hereditaments, and premises in the county palatine of Lancaster to his brother, Edward Sharp. There are many specific bequests of pictures, plate, china, etc., to his said brother, and to nephews and nieces, and he bequeaths the remainder of his jewellery, furniture, plate, pictures, and articles of domestic, personal, or household use and ornament to his nephews Richard Grainger Atkinson Sharp and John Rimington Sharp; his wines, horses and carriages, and £6000 to the said Richard G. A. Sharp; £9000 to the said John Rimington Sharp; £7000 to his niece Margaret Sharp; £6000 each to his nephews and niece, Frederick Joseph Sharp, Charles Taylor Sharp, John William Bourne, and Mary Bourne; £10,000, upon trust, for his nephew William Sharp Waithman, his wife, and children; £4000 each, upon trust, for his nieces Eleanor Waithman and Helen Maud Waithman for their lives, with power at their decease to appoint the income to their husbands for their lives, and then to his nephew R. G. A. Sharp; and legacies to his executor, Mr. Ainslie, clerk, and servants. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his said nephew Richard Grainger Atkinson Sharp. The testator mentions that he does not make any further bequests to his brother and to some of his nieces, as they are already provided for.

The will (dated Dec. 22, 1891) with a codicil (dated Sept. 2, 1896), of Mr. Henry Sylvester Samuel, of 80, Onslow Gardens, one of the candidates at the County Council election for Central Hackney, who died on Feb. 26, was proved on April 20 by Mrs. Esther Hannah Samuel, the widow, Assur Keyser, Edward Montefiore Micholls, and Louis Davidson, the executors, the value of the estate being £98,711. The testator bequeaths £2000, his furniture, pictures, plate, jewels, carriages and horses, and the income of one moiety of his residuary estate to his wife for life; £2000 each to his children; £100 each to Assur

Keyser, Edward Montefiore Micholls, and Louis Davidson; £50 to his godson, Eric Harry Davidson; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves between all his children.

The will (dated Nov. 17, 1882), with a codicil (dated Jan. 24, 1898), of Mr. Hugh Mackay Matheson, of Heathlands, Hampstead, and 3, Lombard Street, who died on Feb. 8, was proved on April 23 by Mrs. Agnes Ann Matheson, the widow, Hugh Mackay Matheson, the son, and John Matheson Macdonald, three of the executors, the gross value of the estate being £96,169, and the net personal £68,305. The testator gives £500 to the Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian Church of England, and £1000 and such of his furniture and household effects at Heathlands as she may select to his wife. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for his wife for life, and at her death, as to two fourths thereof, to his son Hugh, and one fourth each to his daughters, Mrs. Annabella Rainy and Mary Matheson.

The will (dated Oct. 3, 1893), with a codicil (dated July 18, 1895), of Dr. Waldegrave Rock Thompson, of 9, Riverscourt Road, Hammersmith, who died on Jan. 28, was proved on April 22 by Mrs. Emma Marie Thompson, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the estate being £56,864. The testator gives all money in the house, at his bankers, and at any safe deposit company, his furniture and household effects, and an annuity of £2000 to his wife; and £1000 to the Society for the Irish Church Mission. The residue of his property he leaves to the Church Missionary Society.

The will (dated May 23, 1890), with two codicils (dated June 14, 1892, and Jan. 27, 1898), of Admiral Robert Coote, C.B., J.P., of Arden College Road, Dulwich, and formerly of Shales, Bitterne, Hants, who died on March 17, was proved on April 23 by Stanley Victor Coote, the son, one of the executors, the value of the estate being £32,171. The testator gives £500, his household furniture, and his freehold premises "Shales," or if he shall have disposed thereof, then a sum of £2000, to his wife, Mrs. Lucy Coote, and she is also to have the use for life of his pictures, plate, and china; £20 each to the Seamen and Marines Orphan School (Portsmouth), the Missions to Seamen (Buckingham Street), the Church Missionary Society, and the Naval Female School (Isleworth); and legacies to servants. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his son, Stanley Victor Coote.

The will (dated Aug. 17, 1897) of Miss Elizabeth Graham Fyffe, of 61, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, who died on Jan. 21, has been proved by the Rev. Edward Heath and Colonel John William Henry Chafyn Grove Morris, two of the executors, the value of the estate being £25,458. The testatrix bequeaths her household furniture, plate, jewels, etc., and the money in the house and at her current account at her bankers to Elizabeth Annie Bayly; £500 to Madeline Kirk, the daughter of Lewis John Bayly; £200 each to her cousin, Eliza Miers, her god-daughter, Florence Ultermarck, and her servant Alan; and

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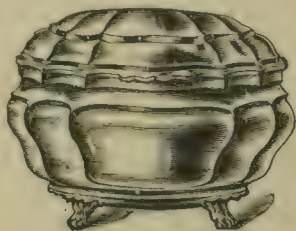


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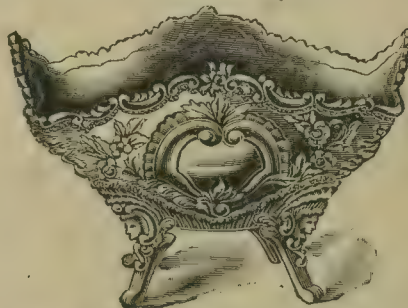
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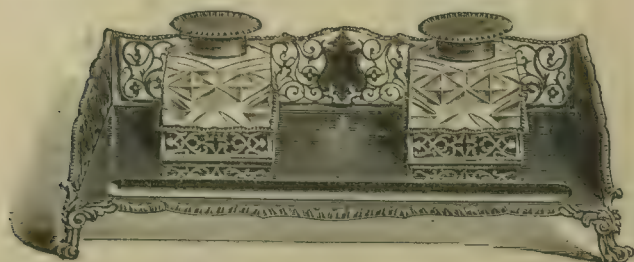
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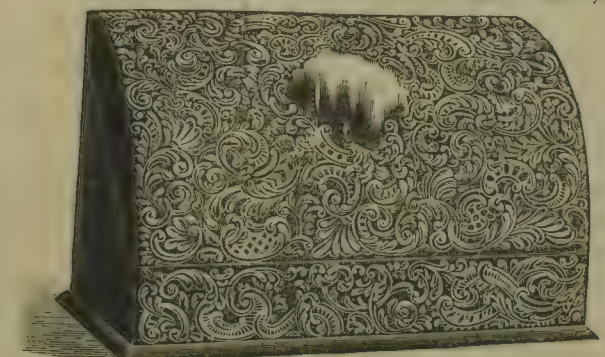


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£100 to Colonel Morris. The residue of her property she leaves, upon trust, for Elizabeth Anne Bayly, for life, and then to the Rev. Edward Heath, of Brighton, the Rev. Arthur Henry Stanton (of St. Albans, Holborn), and the Rev. John Faber Scholfield (of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh), or such of them as shall be living at the time of her decease, in equal shares.

The will (dated April 4, 1889) of Mr. Acton Frederick Griffith, of Elmsfield, Hertford, who died on Feb. 28, was proved on April 26 by Mrs. Caroline Ann Griffith, the widow, John George Ashmore, and Alfred James Sheppard, the executors, the value of the estate being £22,888. The testator bequeaths £50 each to John George Ashmore and Alfred James Sheppard, and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves to his wife absolutely.

Letters of Administration of the estate of Captain Hugh Cuthbert Dudley Ryder, R.N., of Ickleford, near Hitchin, who died on Jan. 14, intestate, were granted on April 26 to Mrs. Ada Julia Ryder, the widow, the gross value of the estate being £15,472, and the net personal £6811.

The will of Sir George Lawson, K.C.B., of the War Office and 36, Craven Hill Gardens, who died on March 9, was proved on April 25 by Dame Edith Lawson, the widow and sole executrix, the gross value of the estate being £7727.

ENGLISH-MAILS FOR HOLLAND.

May Day brought an innovation in the conveyance of English mails for Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam, Haarlem, and Leyden, which will in future be carried by steamers sailing under the British flag, instead of under a foreign flag as hitherto, and will travel via Harwich and the Hook of Holland. Since the development of this route to the Continent by the Great Eastern Railway Company, and the construction of a fleet of specially built twin-screw steamers for the service, efforts have not been wanting on the part of the Great Eastern Railway Company to secure a portion at least of the Continental mails. The chairman of the company, Lord Claud Hamilton, has had occasion at more than one shareholders' meeting to point out the advantages of Harwich as a mail port, and of the Hook of Holland service for the Dutch mails.

The company's representations have resulted in the decision of the English postal authorities to transfer from the foreign line (which has exclusively carried them) mails which can be more expeditiously carried via Harwich to Holland.

Letters posted in England in the evening at the same hours as hitherto will now be due at Rotterdam next morning at about 6.7, The Hague at 6.28, and Amsterdam at 7.25 a.m.

Among other developments on the Harwich-Hook route may be noted the new railway under construction round Rotterdam, which will effect a further saving of twenty-five miles on the journey to North Germany and Russia, and the accelerated services to Hamburg and to Switzerland via Münster-am-Stein and Mayence.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Dr. Watson, of Cambridge, a High Churchman, reiterates his protest against the Veneration of the Cross. He says that the invitation, "Let us adore the wood of the Cross," is *prima facie* a call to idolatry, for the wood of the Cross is not adorable. He goes on: "Can it be that we have already come to the lees of the great Catholic revival? Who would have thought that High Churchmen could have turned Nonconformists and Congregationalists, and have done their Prayer Book such dishonour? The Tractarians reckoned the lightest word of their Bishop heavy, the Ritualists, their successors, reckon his heaviest word light. But the Bishops have ceased to speak, they seem to have abdicated." Father Ignatius writes that the Creeping to the Cross is an old ceremony of which the Catholics were deprived against their will by tyranny and brute force, and now in these days of boasted liberty they are restoring to themselves their moral and religious rights and rites. The Church of England, he says, is in herself Catholic and not Protestant, and if the inhabitants of the historic English Church tolerate gently and patiently their Protestant persecutors and invaders, these persecutors should at least learn to behave themselves. From all this it appears that controversy is by no means at an end.

Professor Sayce's new book on "The Early History of the Hebrews" is being very severely criticised. The most eminent Assyriologist on the Continent, Dr. Jensen, professor of Assyriology at Marburg, writes with reference to a certain theory: "Sayce's discovery crumbles away to nothing, as is the case with almost everything else that he has made out, pointed out, and discovered."

The authorities of the Church House are pushing on with their work, and it is now proposed to erect the west side of the permanent building, the estimated cost being about £18,000, towards which a sum of over £7000 is already promised.

Lady Hindlip has been appointed rector's warden of the parish of Hindlip, Worcestershire.

The Bishop of Salisbury, addressing the Salisbury Diocesan Synod, gave an account of his recent tour in the East. He assured his hearers that the leaders of the Eastern Church recognised the Anglican Communion as the nearest to itself of all bodies separate from it, both in respect to methods of Church government and aims for the future. He recognises among the Easterns greater and more hopeful possibilities than he sees in Latin Christianity, which seems to have passed its zenith. The Bishop suggests the establishment of an Anglo-Greek periodical and the establishment of a small body of Greek students at Oxford or Cambridge under a priest of their own, and with their own Church worship.

The late Dr. Marshall, of Bristol, was one of the most eminent medical men in the West of England.

A monastic brotherhood has been established at East Oxford, the "Order of the Christian Faith," for Unitarian monks of the Evangelical Catholic (Universalist and

Unitarian Christian) Church of the Divine Love. There are to be vespers, lighted candles on the altar, a processional cross, surplices, stoles, cowls, and other accessories of the sort.

The new Suffragan-Bishop of Bedford, the Rev. Charles H. Turner, is approved of by the *Record*, but the *Church Times* is less enthusiastic, and says: "We need in our Bishops nowadays enthusiasm, warmth, attractiveness."

The May Meetings this year have so far been very well attended. There is not the smallest sign of falling off, and one or two societies are now reserving some of the seats at their greater meetings.

In connection with the centenary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, a Masonic service will be held in the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Charing Cross, on Sunday, May 15, at 3.30 p.m., when the sermon will be preached by the Archdeacon of London, Past Grand Chaplain.

The rebuilding of the Metropolitan Tabernacle will be proceeded with, but it is expected that provision will be made for about three thousand people instead of six thousand as formerly. It is calculated that about £20,000 will have to be raised in addition to the insurance money, and appeals are being made for help from sympathisers throughout the country.

Fortunately for the Roman Catholics of Glasgow, whose cathedral has been burned, their Archbishop is a man of large fortune. The Most Rev. Vincent Eyre inherited from his father a fortune of nearly a hundred thousand pounds—an unusual sum for a Roman Catholic prelate to possess in Scotland, where the bulk of the clergy, Bishops included, are apostolically poor. Archbishop Eyre has always found good use for his wealth, and now he will find a great deal more. He has been several times named as a possible Cardinal, Scotland having had no representative in the Sacred College since the Reformation. Not improbably, a reflection of the flames of Monday night may yet reach the Archbishop's robes, for it affords an opportunity for public spirit which may well be rewarded by his being "raised to the red."

The Judges at the autumn Assizes have been selected by the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice as follows: South-eastern Circuit, Mr. Justice Hawkins; Midland Circuit, Mr. Justice Mathew; Oxford Circuit, Mr. Justice Ridley; Western Circuit, Mr. Justice Kennedy; North and South Wales, Mr. Justice Day; North-eastern, Mr. Justice Darling and Mr. Justice Channell; Northern, Mr. Justice Bigham and Mr. Justice Phillimore. Civil causes will be tried only at Manchester and Liverpool, Leeds, Birmingham, and either Swansea or Cardiff.

At the Central Criminal Court on Monday, before Mr. Justice Phillimore, Mrs. Camilla Nicholls, who kept a lodging-house in Pitt Street, Kensington, was found guilty, after a trial lasting some days, of cruelly treating and starving her maidservant, Emily Jane Popejoy. Sentence of seven years' penal servitude was passed upon her.

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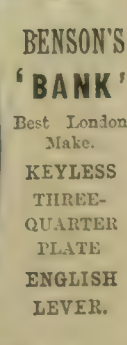
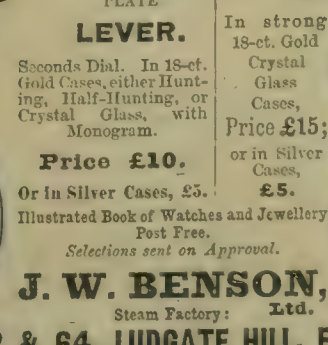
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE CLUB BABY," AT THE AVENUE.

When a first-night audience laughs loudly and continuously throughout the course of a new farce, we may take it, surely, that the production has fulfilled its purpose. Hence we imagine that "The Club Baby," now to be seen at the Avenue, may be styled an entire success. Rarely, though, have London playgoers been presented with a more preposterous and extravagant plot. The authors of the play in question, Messrs. Sterner and Knoblauch, would have us grant the possibility of a club wherein the members troop about in squads like a comic-opera chorus, and ladies make their way in, disguised—very transparently—in male attire. But then this, too, is the club which boasts a baby found on its doorstep and supported by its members; and without a "club baby" the playwrights could not move a step in their story, for it is this baby which justifies one of the drollest scenes in the play—a march of the clubmen escorting this show-spectacle to the refrain of Mr. Arthur Lennard's lullaby "Baby," and charming it with rattles, dolls, and the bottle, thereby inducing a respectable young politician's wife to accuse her husband of marital infidelity. This, too, is the baby which, with its calm and happy imperturbability, is even a more mirth-provoking object than the young candidate's father-in-law, mistaken at the club for a lady, or the two young girls who masquerade in the dress clothes of their male relatives. The fun, indeed, though of a not too subtle or delicate kind, is fast and furious, and that quaint old comedian, Mr. Lionel Brough, and his bright young

relative, Mr. Sidney Brough, work their hardest to keep the fun alive. We may add that clever Miss Vane Featherstone, serio-comic and hysterical in woman's dress and quite pathetic in trousers, and piquant Miss Beatrice Ferrar, whose spirits are irrepressible, also lend the charm of their personalities to a farce which can certainly boast an original and amusing idea.

"SHADOWS ON THE BLIND," AT TERRY'S.

Here is another farce about a baby, and one suggesting even more stupidity in average humanity than even the Avenue play. The hero of Messrs. Darnley and Bruce's story of "Shadows on the Blind" is a chemistry professor, newly married, for the second time, to a young and pretty wife, and blessed with a most aggravating mother-in-law, who suddenly finds in his house a mysterious baby. This is really, as he discovers at the end of the third act, the lawful offspring of his son Gerald and the daughter of a fierce Scotchman whom the said Gerald has secretly married. But for a time poor Professor Pembleton is regarded as its father by his distressed wife and her indignant mother, while the latter herself is associated with the child, owing to a misunderstanding, by her suitor, a certain Captain Sandy. When we add that the Captain's luggage has somehow come into the hands of Gerald's father-in-law, that this gentleman, a bewigged Scotchman with a long red beard, is therefore mistaken for Sandy, and regards the name as applied to his hair, and finally, that the real Captain is treated as a cabman because he enters with a cabman's badge in his hand, we have given some ideas of the resources and the ideas of humour of Mr. Terry's most recent playwrights. Naturally, such

a concoction allows little chances of acting to the company. Mr. Edward Terry dashes through one of his familiar rôles, that of the innocent victim, with great spirit. Miss Fanny Coleman, too, works on old lines as the inquisitive mother-in-law; while the two pretty Sisters Beringer waste their exquisite skill on unremunerative material. And that is all.

MUSIC.

The musical season has at last come upon us with full force, and for a few weeks all London will be alive with song and sound. On Tuesday of last week Mr. Alfred Schulz-Curtius's first Wagner Concert was given at the Queen's Hall under the direction of Herr Mottl. The programme was judiciously chosen—Mozart's "Jupiter Symphony," Beethoven's Overture, "Leonora" (No. 3), some ballet-music from Rubinstein's "Femors," and various Wagner selections, for the most part from earlier works. Great expectations had naturally centred in this concert; the audience was exceedingly numerous and representative, and Mr. Schulz-Curtius had done everything possible to soothe the artistic feelings of his audience by providing floral decoration of the most exquisite appearance. And after all this, it is to be confessed that the concert was less interesting than any which Mottl has ever given in London. The Mozart Symphony, for example, was quite poorly played—we will not say for Herr Mottl, but for a conductor of far less considerable talents poorly played. The fine and keen vitality of the work was avoided with something of a subtle insistence. Phrase after phrase which should have appeared with the utmost precision and

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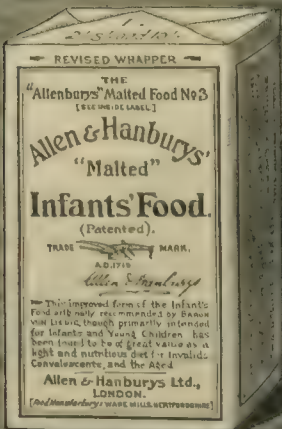
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Guy's Digestion Chart.

This Table shows the time required for the Digestion of the various articles of Food in the Stomach. It also indicates the period the same articles of food take to digest if a dose of Guy's Tonic be taken after the meal.

| FISH. | Average Time of Digestion. | | After a Dose of GUY'S TONIC. | | FRUIT. | Average Time of Digestion. | | After a Dose of GUY'S TONIC. | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----|------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----|------------------------------|----|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. | | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| Brill | 3 | 20 | 3 | 0 | Apples | 2 | 30 | 2 | 0 |
| Cod Fish .. | 3 | 30 | 2 | 30 | Bananas | 1 | 45 | 1 | 0 |
| Crabs | 4 | 0 | 3 | 20 | Blackberries .. | 2 | 35 | 2 | 0 |
| Haddocks .. | 4 | 0 | 3 | 20 | Cherries | 2 | 0 | 1 | 35 |
| Herrings .. | 3 | 5 | 2 | 30 | Currants | 3 | 30 | 3 | 0 |
| Lobsters .. | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Figs and Grapes.. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mackerel .. | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Fig Seeds.. .. | Ne | ver | 5 | 0 |
| Mussels .. | 3 | 30 | 3 | 0 | Gooseberries .. | 2 | 30 | 2 | 5 |
| Oysters, <i>Raw</i> .. | 2 | 35 | 2 | 0 | Grape Skins .. | 5 | 30 | 4 | 20 |
| " <i>Stewed</i> .. | 2 | 15 | 1 | 35 | Greengages .. | 2 | 30 | 2 | 0 |
| Periwinkles .. | 3 | 30 | 3 | 0 | Melons | 3 | 0 | 1 | 30 |
| Plaice | 3 | 0 | 2 | 20 | Nuts | 4 | 0 | 3 | 35 |
| Sardines .. | 3 | 10 | 3 | 0 | Oranges | 2 | 45 | 2 | 0 |
| Salmon | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Pears, <i>Ripe</i> .. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 30 |
| Shrimps .. | 3 | 45 | 3 | 5 | Pineapple.. .. | 2 | 35 | 2 | 0 |
| Soles | 2 | 5 | 1 | 35 | Plums | 3 | 40 | 3 | 10 |
| Sprats | 3 | 0 | 2 | 30 | Prunes | 2 | 0 | 1 | 30 |
| Turbot | 2 | 20 | 2 | 0 | Raisins | 4 | 5 | 3 | 45 |
| Whelks | 4 | 30 | 4 | 0 | Raspberries .. | 3 | 45 | 3 | 0 |
| Whiting .. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 15 | Strawberries .. | 2 | 45 | 2 | 0 |
| GAME & POULTRY. | | | | | MEAT. | | | | |
| Duck | 4 | 0 | 3 | 35 | Beef, <i>Boiled & Salted</i> .. | 4 | 15 | 3 | 10 |
| Fowls, <i>Boiled</i> .. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | " <i>Roasted</i> | 3 | 20 | 2 | 30 |
| " <i>Roasted</i> .. | 3 | 30 | 3 | 0 | Calves' Head .. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 30 |
| Goose | 4 | 5 | 3 | 35 | " <i>Feet, Boiled</i> .. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 30 |
| Hares | 4 | 0 | 3 | 35 | Hearts | 4 | 0 | 3 | 30 |
| Partridges .. | 2 | 45 | 2 | 0 | Kidneys | 3 | 0 | 2 | 30 |
| Pigeons | 3 | 10 | 2 | 45 | Lamb | 2 | 20 | 2 | 0 |
| Pheasants.. .. | 3 | 5 | 2 | 30 | Liver | 3 | 20 | 2 | 40 |
| Rabbits | 4 | 30 | 4 | 0 | Mutton, <i>Boiled</i> .. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 25 |
| Rooks | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | " <i>Roasted</i> | 3 | 15 | 2 | 45 |
| Turkey | 4 | 25 | 4 | 0 | Pork, <i>Boiled</i> | 4 | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| Venison | 1 | 30 | 1 | 0 | " <i>Roasted</i> | 5 | 20 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | | Tripe, <i>Boiled</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| | | | | | Veal | 4 | 0 | 3 | 15 |

The Tabulated Statement given above is only one section of our full Guide to Digestion. The other portion gives the time required for the Digestion of Vegetables, Fruits, and sundry articles of food in everyday use. We will send the Complete Guide to Digestion free to all readers of this paper. The book is in handy form for reference purposes, and it has many valuable suggestions with regard to Eating, Drinking, Smoking, Exercise, &c: also How to gain Flesh—how to reduce Flesh. We shall at the same time forward a book containing two hundred brief Letters of Striking Testimony from grateful users of Guy's Tonic. These people tell how they obtained relief and cure from Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Sluggish Liver, and kindred Ailments. These two Books will be sent to you post free on application, and will afford you the most positive proof of the merits of Guy's Tonic. Write, naming "The Illustrated London News," to the Guy's Tonic Company, 12, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W., and the two books will be sent post paid in plain envelope by return.

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delicacy were ruined simply by over-emphasis and violence. Mottl is a genius; but even geniuses have their limitations, and in his playing of the "Jupiter" he showed his limitations too sadly. The Beethoven Overture, which once we praised so much as played by this particular conductor, went with a curiously unattractive moroseness. In a word, though we praise Mottl at every point in his customary playing, the concert under consideration was not either interesting or exciting. Madame Ella Russell was the vocalist, but her powers did not avail to destroy the dull sentiment of the concert taken as a whole.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Landon Ronald, who is an extremely clever composer of modern songs, gave a

concert at the St. James's Hall. It was emphatically, in the full sense of the term, a ballad concert, and a great many artists of exceptional eminence were engaged for the occasion. Mr. Ben Davies, for example, sang a new song by Mr. Ronald entitled "Mine," a very pretty and expressive work, though not in his best manner. That best manner was displayed in two little French songs sung by Madame Esther Palliser, "C'était en Avril" and "Les Adieux." In these, Mr. Ronald shows a considerable power of musical expression, a humour, and a sense of sorrow in music which are altogether original. At the same concert Mr. Norman Salmond proved himself to be, as usual, a very popular singer, and Mr. Lawrence Kellie also sang.

The Philharmonic Concert of the Thursday night of last week was notable chiefly for the introduction of Madame Bloomfield Zeisler as a pianoforte-player to an English audience. She played in a Rubinstein Concerto and showed herself to be an artist with a delicate and refined temperament. She has delicacy, and a certain gift of strength, which, however, does not allow of any great strain. Brahms' Symphony in F was also played sufficiently well by this orchestra, and Mr. Stanford conducted his new orchestral settings of two songs with every distinction. In a perfectly academic way, they are quite charming. Mr. Plunket Greene was the vocalist, and sang with his usual dramatic force.

MARRIAGE.

On April 27, at St. Mary's, West Hampstead, by the Rev. G. I. Petch, Douglas Ratcliff, second son of Edwin Padmore, of Moseley, Birmingham, to Margaret Ellen Mackenzie, only daughter of Edwin Belfield, of West Hampstead, London, N.W.

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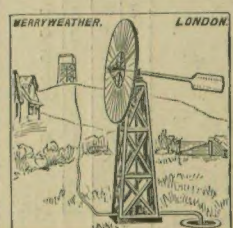
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|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| "ST. ROGNVALD" | BALTIC | 24 Days, May 25. |
| "NORTH CAPE" | NORTH CAPE | 18 Days, June 21. |
| "ST. SUNNIVA" | NORWEGIAN FIORDS | 14 Days, May 27. |
| " " | " " | 10 Days, June 11. |
| " " | " " | 10 Days, June 22. |
| " " | " " | 10 Days, July 4. |
| " " | " " | 10 Days, July 18. |
| " " | " " | 10 Days, July 27. |
| " " | " " | 10 Days, Aug. 8. |
| " " | BALTIC | 24 Days, Aug. 20. |

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From LEITH and ABERDEEN to the ORKNEY and SHETLAND
ISLANDS, Five Times a Week.

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18, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross; George Houston, 18, Waterloo
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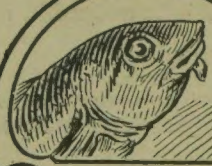
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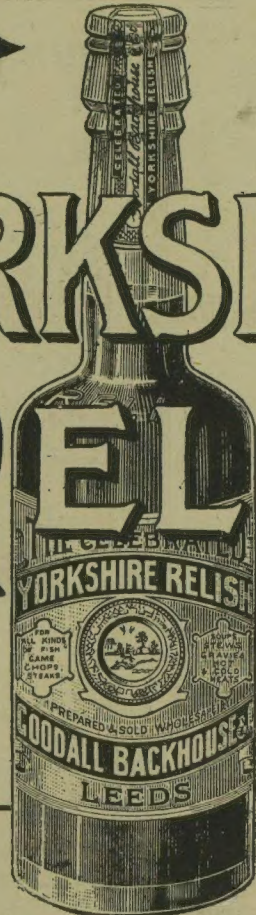


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MOON SUPERSTITIONS.

"The moon looks white of blee," as an old ballad has it. For the reason of the moon's pallor we must go far afield—as far as the South Pacific, whence comes the following legend, which I quote verbatim from Mr. Edward Clodd's "Myths and Dreams": "The Tongans say that two ancestors quarrelled respecting the parentage of the firstborn of the woman Papa, each claiming the child as his own. No King Solomon appears to have been concerned in the dispute, although eventually the infant was cut in two. Vatea, the husband of Papa, took the upper part as his share, and forthwith squeezed it into a ball and tossed it into the heavens, where it became the sun. Tonga-iti sullenly allowed the lower half to remain a day or two on the ground; but seeing the brightness of Vatea's half, he compressed his share into a ball and tossed it into the dark sky during the absence

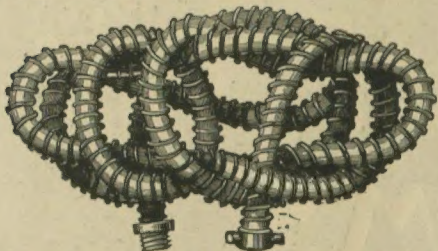
of the sun in the nether world. Thus originated the moon, whose paleness is owing to the blood having all drained out of Tonga-iti's half as it lay upon the ground." Among the red men one tribe devoutly believed that the sun, moon, and stars were a great party of beautiful women and mighty braves, who every night threw themselves into the sea and swam east; another, that the moon is hunted by a pack of demon hounds, who on frosty nights overtake her and pull her down, tearing her until her light is reddened from her wounds; a third represents her as the sister of the sun, an aged pale-faced squaw, in whose silver tent dwelt two of mortal race (the figures seen upon her disc which we call the man in the moon) who one day sprang through a rift in the sky into the moonlight land. Other Indian legends say that when the moon is full it is attacked by evil spirits, and as the month goes on is gradually eaten up by them, until the Great Spirit (Gitche Manitou) makes

a new moon, and, tired with his labour, falls asleep, whereupon the hungry demons attack it again. Australian myth makes the moon a native cat, who wanders ceaselessly, stung by the pangs of an unrequited attachment for somebody else's wife. A somewhat similar Himalayan legend represents him also as a hapless lover; but this time the object of his affection is his mother-in-law, who every month punctually (and heartlessly) throws ashes in her dejected adorer's face. A mediæval myth quoted by Grimm asserts that the moon is Mary Magdalene, and the spots her tears of penitence; while in Chaucer's "Testament of Cressid" the moon is the fair Lady Cynthia, who had—

On her breast a churl painted full even
Bearing a bush of thornes on his back,
Which for his theft might climb no nearer heaven.
The Frisians represent the moon in the undignified light of a cabbage-stealer.

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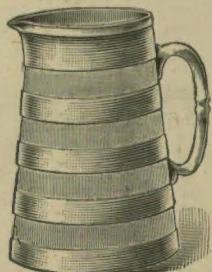
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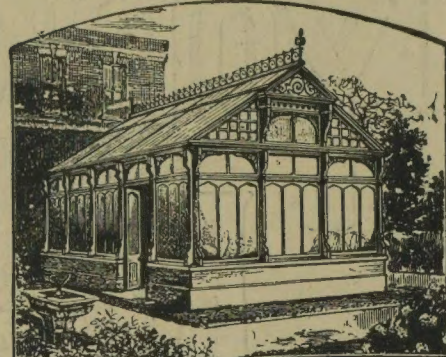
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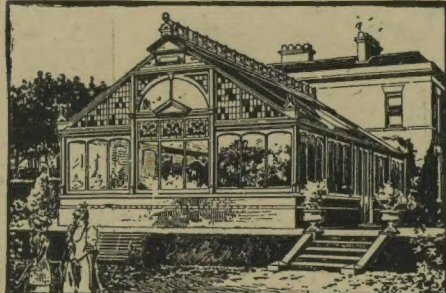
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